THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Administration Backing Down on the Cuban Question—Minister Sickles' Note Repudiated—Rumored Recall of Sickles—The Battle of Las Tunas.

Fish Irate.

The New York *World* has the following special telegram this morning:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—There is a rumor in well-informed circles that Secretary Fish is so incensed with Sickles that he has demanded his recall, and the sudden return of President Grant is believed to have some connection with this demand of the Secretary of State. There is the best authority for saying that Sickles has exceeded his instructions, and made demands upon the Spanish Government which are not only needlessly irritating, but are in express defiance of the cautions given him when he left Washington. Secretary Fish, it is now said, never designed that Sickles should have any discretion in this Cuban business; hence he first used a special agent, Mr. Paul Forbes, and subsequently conducted the negotiations through the Spanish Minister in Washington. Sickles' unauthorized interference has set everything out of gear.

Minister Sickles' Note Repudiated.

In the *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday we find this:—

There were many rumors flying about town this morning of the prospects of a war with Spain, but they were all set at rest this afternoon by a more definite story, which at once gained ground, that there is to be a clean back down on the part of our Government. It is declared that Sickles exceeded his instructions greatly in presenting propositions for the sale of Cuba to the Cubans, and our Government is so alarmed by the violent and belligerent tone of the Spaniards that it has formally repudiated General Sickles' action, and has pledged itself to censure its representative at Madrid. This will, of course, result in his resignation. Those in authority here disclaim any intention of desiring to effect a settlement of this question, except in the most friendly manner, and the present excitement in Spain is attributed entirely to the injudicious utterances of Minister Sickles.

What the Recognition of Cuba Will Entail.

A statement is made here this morning, apparently well founded, that the Spanish Government has notified the American authorities that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents will be regarded as a direct intervention in Spanish matters, and a just cause for a declaration of war. It is noticeable in this connection that during the last few days there has been a marked change in the sentiment expressed towards Spain by officials here. More caution is observed, and fewer words of hostile character spoken. It is a clean back down on the part of our Government under the threats of the Spaniards, and it is so re arded here by most men. The shame and indignation of all who have heard the news know no bounds.

The Patriot Victory at Las Tunas.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Accumulating facts prove that the victory of the Cubans at Las Tunas was well-nigh complete. One new fact deserves attention. General Benegasi, in going to Tunas, had a convoy of 280 horses, loaded with supplies of provisions and arms, which was guarded by 543 men. The insurgents fought him two days after the Tunas battle, at a distance of 400 metres from the town, of which fact the correspondent of *La Voz* speaks as follows:—"Because of our deeply-felt losses, and for the reason that our forces were small and overworked, we passed the remainder of the 16th, the 17th, and half of the 18th in great anxiety, fearing, as we did, a repetition of the work of the 16th. At about mid-day of the 18th Lieutenant-Colonel Benegasi arrived with 500 men and a few provisions, which animated our spirits greatly. This officer took command at once of this central point of operations, and is now at work enlarging the fortifications. Excepting the centre of the town, everything is in ruins."

Here it is clear that the insurgents took in the fight with Benegasi most of his supplies. Two hundred and eighty horses should have carried a large amount of provisions and war material, yet *La Voz's* correspondent acknowledges that very little of this convoy got safely into Las Tunas. The bad condition of the Spaniards is made more manifest by other language used in the same journal:—"If it be well for us to keep Las Tunas, it is useless to send up there 300 or 400 men. We must forward at once 3000 or 4000, well provided in all respects. * * * The enemy have been about this place eleven months, and have been during all that time harassing our troops."

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes the following statement, which is, at the least, amusing:—"We have under our eyes statistical tables, made up from the official reports of our officers, which go back to the 13th of October, 1868, and terminate at the present time. The losses of the two parties during the time indicated were as follows:—

Cubans.		*Spaniards.*	
Dead	14,691	Dead	370
Wounded	6,714	Wounded	592
Prisoners	1,661	Prisoners	98
Surrendered	14,301	Contusions	13
Rescued	1,273		
		Total	1,073
Total	38,642		

This shows a difference against the Cubans of 37,569.

Another table is printed which reports a loss to the Cubans of 8254 horses (taken by the Spanish), 48 cannon, 3792 fire-arms, and 2038 arms of other kinds, while the Spanish lost only 40 horses, and no arms.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Another Side to the Story—No Truth in the Rumored Defalcations—Libel on the Management—The Concern in a Flourishing Condition.

From the N. Y. Herald of this Morning.

A morning paper of this city sought to make a sensation yesterday by attacking the present management of the Methodist Book Concern. The Methodists are not only a very powerful, but probably the most numerous religious congregation in the country, and the Book Concern being their publishing centre, an attack upon it, as a matter of course, must vibrate to the farthest corners of the land. Hence as a sensational article it was well planned. As a truthful and reliable statement of fact it was a failure. The pith of the statement, accusation or charge, or whatever else it may be called, was contained in the assertion that great corruption and fraud had been discovered in that establishment, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars; that not a dollar had ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business in 1796, but that unfortunately that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more.

This was a very serious accusation, and calculated to create uneasiness in the minds of all Methodists throughout the country, who individually as well as collectively have an interest in the Concern, and in having it honestly and honorably conducted. Fortunately for the members of the Methodist Church, but unfortunately for those who put this libel before the public, the facts show the assertions made by the paper in question were based on mere rumor, and that of the kind so well described in the story of the three black crows.

All that there is for a foundation for this damaging charge consists in the fact that two of the employes of the agents have been suspected of unfair dealing. One was employed in making purchases, and it is believed that in doing so he received an over percentage from the manufacturers or dealers who sold the merchandise to him for the Book Concern. It is yet a disputed point whether the prices paid by the Concern were any higher than the regular market prices. But the mere suspicion of the agents, plausible from the facts which came to their knowledge, was sufficient to induce them to discharge the man at once. The Concern may not have lost a cent by these transactions, as all the dealings might have been at fair prices, such as it would have had to pay by ordering the same goods from other houses. Yet so far as this is concerned the agents are busy making correct inquiries, though they believe from this cause the establishment has suffered but very little.

Another one of the employes was also suspected, and he was also at once discharged. The amount caused to be abstracted by his unfaithfulness could not yet be ascertained, but it is believed that it cannot be near so great as mentioned, since in the regular transactions of the firm for months and years past nothing was found missing. The funds were all right in bank, the accounts of stock, of books, and material on hand were found to be right; in fact, but a comparatively small value could have been misused, so small, indeed, that at no one of the many repeated investigations was it missed. This suspicion of a small defalcation by two of the employes of the agents, who were at once discharged when the suspicion at first became grounded, was all that there was to go upon by the sensational writers to make an elephant of a fly.

The Methodist Book Concern was never so prosperous nor ever so flourishing as it is at present, or as it has been for some years past. Its entire assets, according to the consolidated exhibit of November 30, 1868, were $1,340,919, and its entire liabilities only $175,295, while the net profits for the year ending with that day, after the payment of all orders after general conference, were $114,678. This is more fully shown by the following detailed exhibit:—

ASSETS.

Real estate, New York Concern	$114,650	
Real estate, Western Concern	124,000	
		$238,650
Merchandise, New York Concern	363,610	
Merchandise, Western Concern	293,111	
		656,722
Cash on hand, New York Concern	52,529	
Cash on hand, Western Concern	13,314	
		65,843
Notes and accounts, New York Concern (net)	158,963	
Notes and accounts, Western Concern (net)	220,740	
		379,703
Total assets		$1,340,919

LIABILITIES.

Notes and accounts, New York	$42,937	
Notes and accounts, Western	132,357	
		$175,295
Net capital stock		$1,165,624
Earnings, New York	83,009	
Earnings, Western	69,873	
		152,882
Paid by order of General Conference		88,204
Net profit		$114,678

A month later, in January of this year, the concern showed a little better balance-sheet. They owed not a cent, had more money in bank subject to draft than they had any present need for, and their publishing business was steadily on the increase, yielding increased profits. They then purchased the building on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, paid the first instalment in cash, as agreed upon, and today, with the exception of the deferred payments on the building, which are not yet due, are again entirely free from debt, with a handsome cash balance at their disposal. Hence, if any defalcation has been committed—and there is ground to believe that there was—it is so small as not to interfere with the financial standing of the concern, nor with its prosperity and its encouraging influence upon the cause of the Methodist Church in this country; and most certainly was it not of such moment as to cause a prominent journal of this city to notice it with such emphasizing pomp and circumstance. Indeed, it is stated that the article of the journal in question, in so far as it relates to the present managers of the Book Concern or to the agents personally, "that no more can it be said that the Methodist Book Concern has not lost a dollar by the defalcation of its managers," it is an actionable libel, and legal advice was sought yesterday by one of the agents as to the most proper steps to be taken to enforce a retraction and preyent its repetition.

The Charges Substantiated—Their Truth Confirmed.

Although the New York *Herald* asserts in positive terms that there is no ground for the charges of corruption in this establishment, the *World* and *Tribune* as positively confirm their truthfulness. The *Tribune* remarks:—

It appears that the managers of the printing and binding departments, instead of buying the paper, ink, muslin, leather, and so on, used in the manufacture of books directly from dealers in those articles, have been in the habit of making their purchases through two intermediary parties, and paying by this means indirectly a heavy and unnecessary brokerage, as the purchasers obtained from the dealers a handsome commission on everything sold to the concern. This system was adopted by direction of the agent, the Rev. James Porter, and the brokers who profited by it—to the extent of at least $10,000 a year—were his two sons. The superintendent of the printing department, Mr. Goodenough, was a man who stood high in the confidence of the Church and of the people, had held many religious offices of trust and emolument, and was at the time treasurer of the Sunday School Union. Mr. Hoffman was in charge of the bookbindery. In binding, so many articles are used from various sources that it is easy to make a handsome percentage on the articles bought. Goodenough was permitted to resign about two months ago, and Hoffman was dropped about a month ago.

A larger share of blame must attach to the Methodist Church at large. It is gross carelessness to confide to a well-intentioned clergyman the management of large secular business without an interest and without security against loss. The Bible House is not thus conducted, nor is any well-managed publishing house. The accounts of the agents are examined only by one single committee, who call in no expert, are precluded by lack of time from examining the books, accounts, and vouchers, and have not sufficient acquaintance with book-keeping and the publishing trade to render their opinion of any value.

The *World* says editorially:—

"The irregularities which have come to light in the Methodist Book Concern are no marvel now that the mode in which the business of that concern has been transacted has come to light. It appears that the supervisory authority has been vested not in men of business, but in clergymen elected by the Conference of the Church, and, as a matter of course, utterly unacquainted with the details of the business which they were set to oversee. The consequence was, what it inevitably must have been, that the officers thus appointed have, in some instances, been easily bamboozled by the heads of the departments, and others under their nominal control, into believing whatever it was for the interest of those subordinates that they should believe. The result of this course now appears in a series of fraudulent practices which were made possible of commission by the utter unacquaintance of agents and inspectors with the details of the business. As a check upon waste or swindling, they were, and could be, of no value at all. A single competent layman in their place might have saved the funds which are now shown to have been embezzled. This exposure will furnish a new argument to the advocates of lay representation in the councils of the Methodist Church, which has until lately been refused, and which is even now in suspense. Laymen will not long be content to stand by and see their funds misappropriated, through the inefficiency of those who are empowered to administer them, but who are incapatiated by their education and their profession from administering them wisely.

ABDUCTION.

A Wall Street Broker Held in Default of $50,000 Bail for Criminal Assault on a Lady.

The N. Y. *Herald* this morning publishes the following:—

Yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Dowling, Mr. John W. Gould, residing at No. 40 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, and who had been apprehended at midday at his office, No. 58 Wall street, by Officer James Gillan, was charged with abduction of and criminal assault on Mrs. Anna Mead, of No. 73 President street, Brooklyn.

The circumstances were very remarkable, as will be seen from the following summary of Mrs. Mead's affidavit, sworn to before Judge Dowling yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mead is a lady of considerable personal attractions, of lady-like manners, and evidently accustomed to the manners of good society:—She said that on the 14th of September she received four letters signed with the initials S. W. G., requesting her to meet the writer at the Hamilton ferry house, at the foot of Whitehall street, on some business connected with her husband. She went there and met a gentleman whom she partly recognized as having seen before. He approached her and asked her if she would like to find out about her husband. She replied that she would very much, and he informed her that her husband was stopping on Staten Island, at the hotel at Vanderbilt's landing. He then requested her to go with him there and inquire about her husband. She accompanied him there, and the prisoner told her that the hotel was kept by Mr. Newport. When she arrived at the hotel the prisoner informed her that her husband was out riding with a lady and was expected back shortly. He requested her to remain at the hotel until her husband returned. After waiting some time the prisoner told her it was likely that her husband would be in at supper, and he requested her to accompany him to see if she could find him at the supper table. She went, but found her husband was not there. He then requested her to have some supper. She did so, but they sat at some distance from the regular supper table, and there they partook of some refreshment. The prisoner and herself returned to the parlor, and there they continued to remain waiting for her husband to return. The prisoner then went out of the parlor and went down stairs, but shortly afterwards returned with some soda water, which she drank. Then, as it was getting late and her husband did not return, she told the prisoner it would be better for her to go home. He then asked her to remain for the 9 o'clock boat, but she replied that she did not like to wait so long, as she should like to be home by 9 o'clock if possible. She had some conversation with the prisoner, in the course of which he informed her that his name was John W. Gould, and that he resided at No. 40 East Twenty-sixth street. Shortly afterwards she found herself in a stupor, and she had a faint recollection that she was in a bedroom with Gould, and that he was taking off some of her clothing, and that he was endeavoring to place her on the bed. He was undressed. She has no recollection of anything else until the morning, when she found herself in a room in the second landing of the hotel. She has since been informed by Mr. Newport that his attention was called to the rooms on the night of the 14th of September by some of the boarders of the house, who said that there was a great noise in the room, and that something wrong was going on there. Mr. Newport sent his clerk up to the room to inform Gould that Mr. Newport desired to see him. Gould went down stairs, and Newport informed him that he could not stay at the hotel, but that the lady could remain. Gould said that the lady was sick and did not desire to remain. Gould went down stairs and took Mrs. Mead with him, and asked Mr. Newport to send for a carriage, which he refused to do, and then Gould left the hotel. Mrs. Mead said that she had every reason to believe that Gould had committed a criminal assault upon her, that she had been informed that Gould on the following morning had said that he was very sorry for what had taken place on the previous night, and that he had been offered $5000 by Mrs. Mead, the mother-in-law of deponent, to act in the manner he had, for the purpose of procuring evidence against Mrs. Mead, Jr., so as to enable her husband to obtain a divorce.

The application for the warrant to arrest Gould was made by Mr. Howe, who is counsel for the prosecution. In default of $50,000 bail, Judge Dowling committed Gould to answer the above charge.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Outrages by Indians, Mexicans, and Cattle Thieves Multiplying.

Flake's Daily Bulletin says:—

"Affairs on the Rio Grande are assuming a serious aspect, and demand attention. Systematic robbery has been the rule. Mexican companies cross the Rio Grande and drive off immense droves of cattle. Nearly all the hides used and sold in Mexico are of the cattle stolen in Texas. The Texans appear to have gone to work in earnest for the suppression of these robberies.

"There is imminent danger of a war between the robbers of Mexico and the plundered people of Texas. The outrages of Mexican marauders have been answered in a spirit of rigorous retaliation.

"The indications are that the Mexican relatives and friends of the men who have been hung will wreak a bloody vengeance. As a matter of course the people of Texas will respond. Armed parties will cross the Rio Grande, battles will be fought, men will be killed, and it is feared that houses will be burned and property destroyed.

"A young man named Cleveland was murdered by the cattle thieves, and a sort of mixed commission, part military and part volunteers, was sent out to arrest the murderers;

"The commission left Brownsville on the 25th of August, accompanied by a force of about forty five cavalry, under Lieutenants Vernon and Lynch, and about ten citizen volunteers.

"They moved by way of ranches Viejo and the Tabernas crossing of the Arroyo Colorado.

"The commission found in the latter ranch three men who had been hung and afterwards cut down, and their remains were found almost eaten up by the hogs. The remains of one of the said men had the appearance of having been burned. The ranch and corral at this place were also burned to the ground.

"It is confessed by the Mexicans generally that they cannot restrain their citizens. In view of this fact the citizens of Western Texas had best be preparing to take care of themselves. If Blas Loys should pass to this bank he should be handled in such a manner as to render such an undertaking very unpalatable in future."

KIDNAPPING.

The Abduction of South Sea Islanders.

The Sydney *Morning Herald* announces that the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has appointed a commission to inquire into and report on certain cases of alleged kidnapping of natives of the Loyalty Islands in the years 1867-8, reported by the Governor of New Caledonia to the Secretary of State for the colonies, and generally to inquire into and report on the state and probable results of Polynesian immigration.

According to the Melbourne *Age*, there has been but one feeling of disgust and indignation among Victorians towards the practice of deporting Polynesian islanders and selling them into slavery under the pretense of "civilizing" them, even before people were aware of the cruelty practised. The *Age* says:—

"The arrival at Melbourne of Hugo Levinger, supercargo of a vessel in which three natives were murdered during an attempt at kidnapping them off the Island of Paama, brought this feeling into practical effect. Levinger was put upon his trial for causing the death of one of the unfortunate Polynesians, the Crown retaining the power of prosecuting in the other cases, should there be an acquittal. In the course of the trial the presiding judge intimated that if the jury did not find the prisoner guilty of murder, there should be an acquittal; but the Attorney-General submitted that it was competent for them to bring in a verdict of manslaughter. The jury did convict him of manslaughter, and the point was reserved for the full court. Their Honors ultimately upheld the conviction, and Levinger has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Two of Levinger's accomplices, Captain Hovell and a Polynesian sailor named Rangi, were convicted of murder in Sydney, and there sentenced to death; but the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment. No doubt this prompt visitation of justice will go far towards checking the evil, if it does not bring it to a speedy end. But this is not all. The Queensland Government, hitherto authorizing the introduction of Polynesian labor, in ignorance of the vile things done under that guise, have cancelled the license issued to one of the most active agents."

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Parties Sixty Years of Age.

The Cleveland *Herald*, on Monday last, contained the following:—

Many readers of our daily report of the proceedings in the United States Court, during the past week, may have wondered how the case of Nancy Sloan vs. William Pendergest, for breach of promise to marry, could have got into a court supposed to be given exclusively to less sensational matters. But it got there in a perfectly legitimate way, and had just as much right there as any other.

The law permits a non-resident defendant in a suit in a State court, to have the case transferred to the United States court. Nancy Sloan sued William Pendergest, then a non-resident, in the Trumbull Common Pleas, by attaching a farm alleged to belong to him. He preferred to have the case taken away from local influences, and so transferred it under the provisions of the above-named law.

Mrs. Sloan, a few months after the death of Mrs. Pendergest, in Liberty township, Trumbull county, became his housekeeper, and, as she alleges, under the arrangement that he was to marry her in due time, and that she was to receive $1·25 a week if he should marry her, and if he did not, such a sum as should be deemed a fair compensation for services. She kept house for him some fifteen months, and received her $1·25 compensation and no more, and Pendergest refused to perform his agreement to marry, but got a relative of his into the house, and after a while sold his farm—so he swears—to a widow he never saw, on promises to pay $12,500 in United States bonds. This payment was made, it is said, a short time after, however, but what is most peculiar, is that the old man, in a marvellously short time after the sale, married the widow purchaser. He moved also into a neighboring State, and remained there until after the suit was commenced, when he came back to the old farm. Mrs. Sloan commenced her suit against him, then a non-resident, by attaching this farm so sold, as Pendergest says, to the widow, as really the property of Pendergest—in other words, she alleges that the so-called sale was a mere sham, and made for the purpose of preventing her ever collecting any judgment against him.

Both parties are aged, she being near sixty years, and poor, and he apparently older and well-to-do. It is one of those suits in which sympathy is naturally evoked for the woman, no matter whether she has a clear legal case or not. The jury could not agree, and were discharged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases are yet before the Court.

Charles Lee pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He was employed in the store of a Mr. McMackin, and at the first opportunity stole $60 and fled. Upon being caught he confessed.

James Williams (colored) pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, and William Smith (colored) having entered a plea of not guilty, was put upon trial for participation in the offense. The testimony was to the effect that one afternoon last week, about 2 o'clock, two men were seen to rush out of an alley running off St. Mary street, above Sixth, seize a passer-by, and one holding him by the neck, the other was seen to rifle his pockets. They ran off, but Smith was immediately caught and Williams soon afterwards, and both were identified as the robbers.

William Boyle and James Maguire were tried upon the charge of the larceny of a horse, a wagon, and a set of harness. It was testified that one night recently a stable at No. 417 Girard avenue was broken into and the horse and wagon stolen away. The parties were pursued to Germantown, and Boyle was there found lying in the wagon drunk. Maguire was arrested several days afterwards, and acknowledged that he had committed the theft.

James Galliot, a boy, was tried upon a charge of the larceny of a blanket. The testimony was only of a hearsay character, which was not sufficient to base a conviction of felony and imprisonment upon.

John Kaufman was charged with assault and battery upon Jacob Small. It was testified that he went into a beer saloon kept by Small, and behaved in such a disgraceful manner that he had to be put out into the street; he re-entered by another door and struck Small several blows upon the head, which made severe cuts.

He ran, was pursued and caught, and upon him was found an iron knuckle, which is known to be an ugly and dangerous weapon, especially by those who have felt it upon their heads. The prisoner offered no testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was active to-day, and the demand general at as high figures as the law allows to be paid in the way of interest. Seven per cent. gold was freely had all around among the stock houses, and an eighth per cent. per day paid for "turning" stock. On Governments the supply of funds was more abundant, and borrowers were accommodated at seven, currency. Those who take the less cherful view of the present situation are of opinion that the regular fall activity in money has set in, as shown by the increasing demand from the West, although the inquiry from that region so far has been only for the smaller denominations of currency, as if to meet a local want in that specialty of money. The peculiarity of this demand is accounted for by the theory that the banks in the Western cities have sent all their small currency into the interior to pay the laborers and farm hands who are now becoming entitled to their quarter's wages. As the crops are only just beginning to move the demand for the great bulk of money has not yet been felt. From the South the inquiry is more active, the weekly increasing receipts of cotton at the different ports calling for money. There is little doubt also that the 'bear' movement against gold and stocks has withdrawn a great deal of money from circulation, and the plan of the cliques not being consummated as yet, the money is not returned, but still kept out of the market to aid the cliques in obtaining stocks as cheaply as possible. Those who take a more hopeful view of the situation incline to the belief that the combinations have made money very tight to-day to give the market a final squeeze preliminary to the buoyancy which must succeed the Government disbursements of currency this week. As the Treasury will purchase two millions of bonds on Wednesday and one million on Thursday the local money market will receive a contribution of three and a half millions of currency before Friday morning. Then, as the disbursements next week will be over two millions against the sale of only a million of gold, hopes are entertained that it will not be very difficult to bridge the money market for the remainder of September.

"Foreign exchange was still unsettled, owing to the manipulations of the gold market and under a continuation of the pressure to sell bills to procure gold for delivery on short sales. Rates were nominal on a basis of 107¼@108⅛ for sixty day, and 107¾@108¼ for sight sterling bills.

"Commercial paper continued dull, but makers refused to make any further concession in the rates of discount, which ranks from nine to twelve per cent., preferring to make the best shift they could to a sacrifice, not to speak of the discredit of larger figures.

"The disbursements of coin interest to-day amounted to $42,715. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $88,102,000; the gold balances, $2,146,820; the currency balances, $3,099,960."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1869.

There is a continuation of the unsettled condition of the local money market noticed during the current week, and the feverish state of stocks adds much to the excitement in the usual money circles. The banks are active in negotiating call and short loans, but they scrutinize closely all stock collaterals and receive them only with extreme caution. Both demand and discount loans are very active to-day, and the money market may be safely quoted close.

We continue to report call loans at 7 per cent., or rather under that figure on Government securities, and street loans at 10@15 per cent. Short contracts are made at the banks in favor of regular customers at 8@9 per cent. when not having more than twenty or thirty days to run, and much of the discounting done at bank counters is of this character.

Gold opened strong at 137⅜, and fell again before noon to 137⅛. The sales are light.

United States securities continue free from excitement, but prices up to noon are steady and somewhat strong.

The Stock market was active and excited, but there was a general "break down" in prices. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101.

Reading Railroad was the most active of the speculative shares, but prices receded fully ¼ per cent., selling at 47 3-16@47⅛, and 47⅛, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was unchanged, selling at 56⅜; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56¼; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37½, s. o.

In Canal shares the only change was an improved demand for Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 36@36⅛, b. o.

Coal stocks were neglected.

North America Bank changed hands at 233.

Passenger Railway stocks were inactive. 18½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 Pa 6s, 3 se	109½	4 sh Leh N Stk	36
$1000 Pa 6s WL Cp.c	100⅝	200 do	b60. 36⅛
$500 City 6s, New	101	200 do	b30. 36
$1000 do. New..c	101	200 do	b60. 36⅛
$1000 Leh 6s R Ln	87½	300 sh Read R.is.b10.	47⅜
3 sh Bk of N Am	253	200 do	is.47·31
200 sh Cata Pf	is. 37½	100 do	47·31
49 sh Penna R	is. 56⅜	100 do	c.47·81
4 do	c. 56⅜	500 do	s.2d. 47⅛
25 do	56¼	100 do	s60wn. 47⅛
50 do	c. 56¼	100 do	c. 47⅛
52 do	is. 56⅜	100 do	47⅛
10 do	c 56¼	300 do	is. 47⅛
46 sh Leh Val R	is. 56¼	300 do	b30. 47⅛

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅛	10·31 A. M.	137⅜
10·12 "	137⅜	10·32 "	137⅜
10·16 "	137⅜	10·33 "	137⅛
10·20 "	137⅜	10·55 "	137⅜
10·25 "	137⅜	11·20 "	137⅜
10·30 "	137⅜	11 25 "	137½
10·31 "	137¼	12·00 M.	137⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120@120½; do. 1862, 121¾@122; do. 1864, 120@120⅜; do. 1865, 120½@121; do, 1865, new, 118⅜@118¾; do. 1867, do. 118⅜@118¾; do. 1868, do., 118⅛@118⅜; 10-40s, 108¾@109⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108@108⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 137⅛@137⅜; Silver, 132⅝@133⅛.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅝@120⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅜@122⅛; do., 1864, 120¼@120⅝; do., 1865, 120⅛@121; do., July, 1865, 118⅛@119; do. do., 1867, 118⅞@119⅛; do., 1868, 118⅜@119; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝; 6s, 108@108⅜; Gold, 137⅝.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending September 18, 1869.....$21,641·98

Previous in 1869.....430,932·30

Total in 1869.....$452,574·28

To same period in 1868.....402,338·14

Increase in 1869.....$50,236·14

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.—The Flour market is without improvement, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $6·75@7·75 for Northwestern extra family; $6·75@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·37½ per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are unchanged; sales of 600 bushels Western red at $1·50; 1000 bushels Southern do. at $1·51@1·53; and 8000 bushels Western do., for shipment, on private terms. Rye is steady at $1·15 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·16@1·20, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·11@1·13½, the former rate for low mixed. Oats are firm at former rates; sales of 5000 bushels Southern, Pennsylvania, and Western at 64@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is more active, 250 barrels wood and iron-bound Western sold at $1·15@1·16 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamships Scotia, from Liverpool, and Arizona, from Aspinwall. The Arizona brings $12,179 in specie.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Schr H. G. Hand, Corson, Georgetown, D. C., Lennox & Burgess.

Schr T. Merwin, Carver, Hatteras Inlet via Baltimore, do.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, Calais, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, naval stores, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed a barque (name not known), coming in the Capes, and brig James Baker, from Calbarien, off New Castle.

Steamer Decatur, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Millville, Kenear, 24 hours from New York, with cement, etc., to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, 6 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 5 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Transport, Crowley, 4 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Collins & Co.

Schr S. H. Eddy, Wood, from Salem.

Schr M. Perrin, Packer, from Boston.

Schr C. Tilton, Somers, from Boston.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Greene, from Boston.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Boston.

Schr Colon, Chasper, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, from New Bedford.

Schr M. B. Harris, Crowley, from Providence.

Schr R. G. Whilldin, Frensmore, from Providence.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Carson, from Bridgeport.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 21—P. M.—Barque Rosina, from —, came to the Breakwater to-day for orders, and left for Philadelphia.

All the fleet before reported at the Breakwater went to sea this morning; also, one barque and a brig, names unknown. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Robert Porter, Eaton, hence for Alaska, put into Rio Janeiro Aug. 21, from what cause not stated.

Barque Annie W. Weston, Dawes, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst. lat. 40 19, long. 72 10.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Burgess, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, was towed to Fall River 18th inst. for repairs.

Schr Mary Stowe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 21st inst.

Schr R. J. Mercer, hence for Rockland, collided, 20th inst., with the ship Wm. Tapscott, from London for New York, and carried away both masts. The ship was not much injured.

Schr Pawn, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst. and sailed again.

Schrs Sallie B.; Chas. P. Stickney; Jas. Satterthwaite; Jos. W. Wilson; J. H. Bartlett; Wave Crest; and Henry May, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Lath Rich, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pope's Reply to Dr. Cumming—Excitement Inside the English Church—Eugenie's Eastern Visit—The Methodist Book Concern Frauds—Ill Success of an Eclipse Party—The New York Democracy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Return of an Eclipse Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The United States steamer Mohican returned from Siberia to-night with Professors Hall and Rogers, of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, who went North to observe the eclipse. The expedition was a decided failure. The steamer arrived in Plover Bay July 30, and anchored in Emma harbor. The astronomical party erected an observatory on Napkumit, which Mr. Rogers took as a station, while Mr. Hall proceeded to the chief place selected for observing the eclipse. The weather was favorable until half an hour before the contact, when dense clouds obscured the sun, and this condition of things continued until half an hour after the egress, when it cleared off as before.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Methodist Book Concern.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The *Herald* says the report that several hundred thousand dollars had been embezzled from the Methodist Book Concern is denied by the managers, and steps will probably be taken to institute an action for libel.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse —Sketch of the Declaration of Principles.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—The indications, as telegraphed last night, are unchanged this morning. It seems to be understood that Mr. Tilden and Tammany are no longer together, and the probability is that the rural vote will be cast for Tilden as chairman of the State Committee for the ensuing year. The following is a more complete summary of the platform than that sent last night:—

The resolutions will reaffirm the platforms of past years, demand the restoration of State Governments, general amnesty, reduction of the standing army, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the subordination of the military to the civil power. Upon the question of finance they will take ground for equal taxation of the Federal securities and the payment of the national debt according to contract, and for the restoration of a sound constitutional currency. They will arraign the administration of Grant as false to its pledges and promises of peace, and as lowering the tone of our nationality upon foreign questions. They will oppose the registration and excise laws, and will speak in terms of the highest eulogy of Governor Hoffman's administration.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire and Loss of Life—Horticultural Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Several frame houses in Central avenue were burned last night. They were occupied as a shop, dwellings, and a saloon. The loss will reach $14,000, on which there is $4000 insurance. Three boys, named Mintasa, were burned,

The Horticultural Society will keep up the exhibition all the week. It awarded premiums yesterday.

FROM EUROPE.

Empress Eugenie Indisposed—Her Visit to Turkey.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Empress Eugenie purposes to leave St. Cloud during the ensuing week on a journey to Turkey—her trip, if completed, extending to Constantinople. The Empress returned to St. Cloud from Corsica slightly lame. It seems that while stepping into a boat she sprained her foot and had to wear a bandage. She also suffered a good deal from seasickness during the voyage. The preparations for her second voyage to the East have commenced notwithstanding.

The Ritualists and the Ecumenical Council.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The ritualists, clerical and lay, are just now deeply and very generally excited over the contents of the letter or rescript of Pope Pius the Ninth, in which his Holiness repudiates the idea of non-Catholics or persons not in full communion with the Catholic Church attending at the Ecumenical Council in Rome

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Five or six States hold elections on Tuesday, October 12; but the deepest interest centres upon Pennsylvania and Ohio. Gen. Geary, the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, who served his country acceptably in the war for the Union, is a candidate for re-election, opposed by Asa Packer, a Copperhead Congressman of "the times that tried men's souls;" General Hays, the Republican Governor of Ohio, is in like manner opposed by George H. Pendleton, who was in Congress from 1861 to 1865, and there steadfastly resisted as unconstitutional and aggressive every effort to oppose force to force in defense of the Union. If Mr. Pendleton is right, then the overthrow of the Confederacy was wrong, and we ought forthwith to withdraw the authority and flag of the Union from the South and pay her for the damage wrongfully, wantonly inflicted on her. To vote George H. Pendleton into the office of Governor is to vote that the loyal sons of Ohio who for love of the Union poured out their blood like water at Pittsburg Landing, at Stone River, around Vicksburg, at Chickamauga, and in Sherman's bloody Atlanta campaign, died as the fool dieth, inflicting injury and outrage on a heroic and long-suffering people.

We do not believe Pendleton can be elected; we should have no doubt on the subject if the Republicans of Ohio had been wisely counseled and nobly led by their politicians. But some of these have been plowing with the greenback heifer and taking the anti-tariff sophistry which their fathers would have spurned; and all this is grist to the Copperhead mill. The voter who is convinced, no matter by whose arguments, that the bonds given for money borrowed to save the Union with a perfect understanding on both sides that they would be paid at maturity in coin—borrowed on the faith of assurances from the head of the Federal Treasury that they certainly should be so paid—may nevertheless be paid off in greenbacks fabricated in reams for the purpose, and payable at no definite time or place—will vote for the author of that gigantic swindle, and not his paltry and cowardly followers. They will know that he means it, and that the Republican who tries to steal his thunder is a time-serving hypocrite, who professes rascality because he supposes it the fashion. The voter who really means to pay the debt in greenbacks, and to cut down the tariff so that it can't be paid in anything else, is very unlikely to stand by the party which sends Schenck and Garfield to Congress, and mourns the exclusion from the national councils, by a minority vote, of faithful and fearless Ben Wade.

In Ohio, the Democratic politicians hope to make votes by opposing protection, and are outspoken free traders; in Pennsylvania, they know that protection is overwhelmingly strong, and so say nothing about it. Yet the defeat of Geary will be shouted over from Maine to Texas, no matter how unjustly, as a triumph of free trade over protection, and will give a powerful impetus to the anti-tariff hurrah in Congress. Every free-trader in the State is for Packer, and his election will powerfully tend to quench half the furnace-fires of the Keystone State. Whenever the Democratic party get the upper hand in Congress, protection is doomed, and a hundred Packers cannot save it if they would.

The Republicans of neither State can make anything by seeking to evade the great issues which divide the country. The Republicans of California might have been beaten anyhow: they sealed their doom when they tried to pronounce the Democratic shibboleth with regard to the Chinese. When the Republican party ceases to be the champion of equal rights, regardless of race or color, its grave will be dug. It can give no reason why its life should be prolonged one hour after it ceases to stand up for "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." Whoever contends that a quarter of the adult male citizens living in a country or district ought to make all the laws, levy all the taxes, and hold all the offices, because the rest are nothing but "niggers," black or yellow, is a sham Democrat and ought to own it. To call himself a Republican while he thinks and feels like a Democrat, is to do all the harm possible to the party he has already resolved to betray.

We believe Ohio will sustain and ratify the fifteenth amendment, and thus secure its triumph. If she fails, we shall blame the timidity and treachery of a few leading politicians, not the great body of her voting Republicans, whose hearts are true and loyal. The trimmers who failed us in 1867 sent Thurman to the Senate instead of Ben Wade. They can now fill up the measure of their treachery by electing Pendleton over Hays. But they who contribute to that result, whether by voting or staying at home, mean to bury the Republican party and roll a great stone above its remains. They did so in 1867, when they sent Thurman to the Senate; yet General Grant carried the State next year by over fifty thousand majority. If treachery could kill it, it would have been dead long ago.

We appeal to Republicans in principle, whether in Pennsylvania or Ohio, to do their very utmost in the canvass now near its close. Men and brethren! though no President or delegation to Congress is now to be chosen, the principle of equal human rights was never more clearly at stake than in your present canvass. The Rebellion makes its last stand in defense of inequality, of prejudice, of government by caste. You can beat it if you will put forth such exertions as the importance of the stake requires. Speak to your neighbors; strengthen the feeble knees; arouse the laggard; inspirit the faint-hearted; and enable us, on the morrow of your election, to congratulate your country that the long struggle is ended—that our institutions rest evermore on the broad, firm basis of the universal and immutable rights of man!

THE CUBAN QUESTION—FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND SPAIN,

From the N. Y. Herald.

What means this meeting of the waters? Prim, with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been hanging about the Tuileries for weeks. He has had the honor of interviews with the Emperor. Meanwhile Lord Clarendon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appeared upon the scene. A late cable despatch has it that both Prim and Clarendon have had an audience, at different periods, of the Emperor. It is at the same time announced that Baron Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, is hourly expected in Paris. What does it all mean? It cannot be that they have met to consult about the Ecumenical Council, for that is already all arranged. It is not impossible that Prim's visit had something to do with the question of the Spanish throne. This, however, would not be his main object; it certainly could not be the object of Lord Clarendon, and with the disposal of the Spanish throne Baron Beust is not likely to have anything to say.

We have no choice, but conclude that the state of Cuba, taken in connection with the attitude of the Government of the United States, has brought these diplomats together. What Spain should do in the circumstances is a question which Spain cannot very well decide for herself. In the difficulty, the Spanish Government sends Prim to consult Napoleon. The presumption is that Lord Clarendon has been quietly invited over, and that the matter has been discussed among them, now in one point of view, and then in another; intervention one day and non-interference the next. We do not much wonder that Cubas hould now command the attention of both England and France. It is believed in Europe that the Cuban trouble would have been dead long ago but for the openly expressed sympathy of the American people with the insurgents. This belief has grown into an alarm since the presentation of the note of the Government of the United States by Minister Sickles. Napoleon bears us a grudge because of our treatment of him in the Mexican question. Great Britain is indignant at our presumption and jealous of our growing power and our annexation tactics. It will not at all surprise us if, as the result of these deliberations, France and England should agree to do what they can to thwart our policy and thus seek to hold Cuba in bondage. It is not so long since a similar alliance was entered into for the same purpose. If the telegraphic report which we printed on Monday to the effect that Napoleon had sent instructions to his Minister at Washington commanding him to inform our Government that it was "the desire of France that Cuba should be retained by Spain"—if this report have any foundation in fact, all doubt as to the attitude of the three powers is at an end. France is opposed to our policy; so is England; so probably is Austria. Spain has, in all likelihood, been plainly told that all moral help was vain unless she could make an end of the insurrection on the island. Hence the increased number of ships and the multiplied forces which the Spanish government is sending out. The policy recommended clearly is that if Spain can suppress the insurrection she will have the moral assistance of the Western powers as against any annexation policy on the part of the United States. This is the situation. Spain is to stamp out the rebellion if she can. Cubans are to be murdered wholesale. The island is to be desolated. If its fair fields should be converted into a shambles, no matter; the island will still belong to Spain, and the re-establishment of authority will deprive the United States Government of a pretext for annexation.

In such circumstances what will our Government do? What should it do? Its course is clear. It has no choice if it would act the part of brave men and prove true to the cause of humanity. It is a fundamental principle of our Constitution that no government should be forced upon an unwilling people. Our history from its commencement has been an expanded illustration of this principle. Our sympathies have ever been on the side of suffering and oppressed peoples, no matter in what part of the world they may have been. We have ever been foremost in succoring the distressed, although we have ever been duly respectful to the principles of international law. Cuba has claims upon us. She is one of our nearest neighbors. We respect her people and we love her land. Our duty, we have said, is plain. The Cubans must not be trampled down because they love liberty. Our first sin was that we loved liberty, but our first victory was that we justified our offense. Cuba is now in our position. We are bound to help her. The Cubans wish one of two things—independence or annexation. Our Government, by its own experience and by the claims of justice, must help the Cubans to the one or the other. With General Grant as President, we must not allow any European power to dictate to us a course of foreign policy. Surely we can, if need be, fight our way. The best English papers say we can. Let us, then, be true to ourselves. Cuba must not be crushed. If she cannot win her independence, we are willing to say she ought to have it. If she cannot have her independence, we ought to be willing to say we will do all things to secure annexation. One or the other, General Grant; think of it. We are a great people. Europe says so. Let us prove it.

THE MANIPULATION OF STATES.

From the N. Y. World.

It was one of the charges against the Lincoln administration that it created bogus States. At that day the rascality was cloaked up under the senseless bosh of loilty, great heart of the nation, Father Abraham, and all the rest of the war-twaddle; but the shrewd sense of the Democratic party detected and denounced the real purpose of the move. This was to lug in enough rotten-borough Senators to overslaugh the legitimate constituencies of the Union. Despite the Democratic warning, the cheat throve, and from the day of its inception to the present time it is interesting to trace its progress. West Virginia, Nebraska, and Nevada being lugged in by the ears, Tennessee and Missouri were handcuffed into loilty, and then came the grand assault on the ten Southern States, the end whereof is not yet. So far, then, we have no less than fifteen bogus States, three being bogus outright and the balance genuine, with their several identities dormant under counterfeit externals. In this way the matter rested at the Presidential election swindle of last year, the manipulated States bearing a jolly chorus to the loil song. The election revealing that radicalism, while temporarily successful, needed a further instalment of fraud to insure its retention of power, it is not surprising that ever since November last there should have been a constant suggestion of further tampering with States. To take the instances up in geographical order, there is first that squeak by some of the holiest of the saints, who, dreading the inevitable political decadence of New England, hinted the propriety of erecting a new State out of the western counties of Massachusetts. Next was the proposition to sever this great city of New York into a separate State, to be called Manhattan; then that Pennsylvania be cut up by the Allegheny ridge into Pennsylvania and West Pennsylvania, *a la* the West Virginia trick; then to sever peninsular Michigan from the mainland, so as to have the new State Ontonagon; then to cut up Tennessee into East Tennessee and Tennessee; then to divide Texas into East Texas, Texas, Middle Texas, and Montezuma; and now to cut off some western Arkansas counties, clap them on to the Indian territory, and so make another State, for which no name yet appears. Such being the proposed mutilations of States proper, there next comes under review the undertone of talk about erecting some of the Territories—notably Colorado, Montana, Dakota, and New Mexico—into States. Here are eleven suggestions of change, all with the sole object of fostering partisan power.

From the manipulated votes of West Virginia, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas—brief as has been their space of power—the country has suffered so much that it is time once more to raise the Democratic protest and warning against bogus States. Most of these we have mentioned will certainly revert to conservatism, it is true, at no distant period, but it is not enough to cure evil. We should prevent it; and the best prevention is one that ought now to be agitated in order to receive attention in that Federal Convention we are destined to have—a restriction, to wit, in the Federal Constitution against the admission of new States save on a two-thirds vote of both houses, as borne on the roll. Such was the beneficent rule proposed and carried, but, unfortunately, afterwards stricken out, in the convention framing the Federal Constitution in 1787. Such, also, was the second of those amendments to that Constitution proposed by the far-famed Hartford Convention, and such the rule of admission prescribed by the late Confederate Constitution. A rule thus originally inserted in the Constitution, afterwards approved by the two most opposite schools of politics ever known in this country, and now endorsed by our own experience, is greatly needed.

THE STATE OF THE CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We learn from Washington that General Sickles has recently—on Wednesday last, we believe it was—telegraphed from Madrid the latest proposition in relation to Cuba which the Government of Prim and Serrano had communicated to him to be transmitted to Mr. Secretary Fish. The Spanish rulers substantially, though not in explicit terms, accept the United States Government as the mediator between Spain and the revolutionary authorities of Cuba, and propose to settle the revolution upon the following basis:—

I. The revolted Cubans to lay down their arms.

II. The Spanish Government to disarm and disband the volunteers, leaving Spanish regulars as the only troops in the island.

III. A universal amnesty to be proclaimed, all exiles to have the right to return, political prisoners to be set free, confiscated estates to be restored to their former owners, and all persons deprived of any civil rights for political reasons to be invested with them once more.

IV. An election to be held in Cuba for deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

V. The Spanish Executive Government to pledge itself to support in the Cortes whatever settlement of the Cuban question the deputies from Cuba may desire. If they want independence, the Government will favor that; if they should decide in favor of a separate administration, with a Governor appointed by Spain, a Legislature chosen in Cuba, and a responsible Ministry—the system now practised in the British colonies—the Government will bind itself to use its whole influence in the Cortes in favor of adopting that system.

We are not informed what reply Mr. Fish has made to this project; but we do not think we can err in saying that he has decisively refused it. It is quite as objectionable and as foreign to his policy in Cuban affairs as a former proposal from Madrid, which he immediately rejected. In the first place, the Cubans will never lay down their arms on such conditions. To do so would be to give up without any tangible consideration the great advantages which at such sacrifices of life and property they have gained. It is true they would get an amnesty and the return of their confiscated estates, but these they will soon obtain by force of arms if they continue fighting. It is also true that Prim and Serrano promise to support their demands in the Cortes; but if the Cortes should be against them, this will amount to nothing, and they will have to do it all over again. Of course Mr. Fish will not think of requiring the Cubans to assent to any such disadvantageous terms. He will rather at once direct General Sickles to reply that the proposal is declined, and that the only basis for negotiation is the proposition that Spain shall recognize the independence of Cuba; that slavery shall be abolished; that a mixed commission shall be appointed to determine the value of the public property in the island, which, however, shall not exceed $100,000,000, and for which Cuba shall pay; and that the United States shall guarantee the fulfilment of the contract by both parties. Such was his answer to a former Spanish memorandum, and such, we presume, will be his answer now.

It is remarkable that while the leading journals of Spain very ably advocate the cession of Cuba either to the United States or to the Cubans, and while the public opinion of all Europe urges such a settlement of the controversy, the men who govern Spain should continue to treat the question in a mode so unsatisfactory and absurd. They must understand that it is for the interest of the Spanish people to get rid of Cuba on the best possible terms; and yet they dally around the subject as though they dared not deal with it in earnest. They ought to remember that the period of time in which they can hope to part with Cuba for a price is daily growing less, and that while negotiation to that end is yet practicable, it will soon be as much out of the question for Spain to sell Cuba as to sell Venezuela or Peru.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES IN EUROPEAN POLITICS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Whatsoever may be the issue of the present reforms in France, they must greatly contribute to change the course of European politics, and the farther they are carried the greater will be their influence. Whether the immediate results of such a change will be for better or for worse is another question; but the change must take place, and we should be prepared for it.

The reasons for expecting such a change are various, and the most important of them quite obvious. While England was the only European country with a parliamentary form of government and with a free press, all the important political questions of the continent for fifty years were practically decided by the intervention or non-intervention of this country. And the chances of this intervention or non-intervention could always be calculated with considerable safety. The various European cabinets, receiving our newspapers together with our official despatches, were perfectly able to appreciate not only the policies of the Government but the temper and opinion of the country. So great, indeed, were the chances of successful calculation in this way, that the only instance of a mistake since the time of the Vienna Congress is that of the Emperor Nicholas when he resolved upon his last war: unfortunately he did not care, as he said, "for what those patent and water-proof bulldogs are declaiming; he knew well that his friends Bright and Cobden would bring them to reason." But the political perspicacity of the late Russian Emperor was peculiar; and with the single exception he presents to us, no European sovereign can be accused of mistaking the position and the spirit of England. Indeed, several of their undertakings have been chiefly founded upon our too openly proclaimed system of non-intervention: of which the last Polish and Prussian affairs are capital instances. This system, like every political system, consistently and therefore too exclusively carried out, has its advantages as well as its disadvantages; and since England has already enjoyed the former, it is probable that she will soon be called upon to pay the natural penalty; but the sum of our disadvantages will greatly depend upon our own capacity to understand what the new time promised for France means to other European nations, and to our own in particular.

The treaties of 1815, notwithstanding all the natural weakness of the principles involved in them, had one incontestable merit—that of establishing a certain basis for the political relations of different countries. These treaties have given us a practical illustration of the proverb, "Bad rule better than no rule;" for they kept Europe at peace for more than thirty years, and proclaimed the principle of European equilibrium in critical cases even long after this equilibrium had been disturbed, and the basis of the treaties weakened—by the events in Poland and France in 1830, and by the general conflict between peoples and governments in 1848. And if during this period continental governments often showed an inclination to violate the balance of power, England had the strongest interest in preventing such violations by others, and no good reason for attempting them itself. And thus it was that England became the arbiter and regulator of European politics, a position which was naturally strengthened by the part the country played in the coalition. Such was the part we then had to play; and while it was a very advantageous one to us, it was beneficial to other European nations, with the least offense to their pride and the least embarrassment to their designs. It was beneficial because there can be no doubt we prevented many conflicts; it was comparatively inoffensive because, as we have already explained, England always gave fair opportunities of calculating beforehand the course she was likely to take.

This noble and advantageous position is no longer ours. We have now a new part to play in Europe. The treaties of 1815 are dead: not by decree of the Emperor Napoleon indeed, as he himself more or less imagines, but of natural causes. All the pompous declarations of the French Emperor about their decease are merely proclamations of a *fait accompli*. The first great blow was inflicted on them by the events of 1848; the second blow was afterwards inflicted in Italy; Poland, Schleswig-Holstein, and Sadowa finished them in such a way as to make post-mortem examination idle. Whether it is for good or harm that the old foundation stone of European policy is shattered, to what degree we ourselves are answerable for the ills that may fellow its destruction, we may consider on some future occasion; all that we wish to say now is that there is no longer any kind of stamped political weighing-machine in Europe. The balance of power has fallen to pieces under the hand that held it. The ponderative *role*, so to speak, which England so long enjoyed is made impracticable in future by one change alone out of many. As long as the great European powers were at a certain geographical distance, and had no very large standing armies, there was always time for a due consideration of circumstances, as well as for interference, diplomatical or military. But now, with large agglomerations of territory, with the frontiers of great European States almost touching each other, with colossal armies, with swiftly destructive guns, and with railways running in all directions, it is easy for European powers to declare war, to destroy whole armies between them, and altogether to change their respective positions, before England could take any resolution in the matter or any practical step.

Next we have to consider the change of the governmental system in France. From the proceedings of the old French Parliaments in questions of war and peace, no conclusions applicable to the present time can be drawn. In the first place, all international questions seemed to be pretty well fixed and settled then, which is not the case now. In the second place, the French people being quite untrained for participation in a parliamentary form of government, the form continued but a form; power still remaining in the hands of the Crown, supported first by the aristocracy, afterwards by the bourgeoisie, both of them becoming so wearied and impoverished by the Revolution and the wars of Napoleon as to get sick of foreign politics. Again, the Bourbons as well as the Orleans family were too much indebted to Europe, and too much daunted by permanent conspiracies in France itself, to attempt any bold enterprise abroad, even had occasion offered. All this is changed now. The country has recovered its strength; the bourgeoisie as well as the aristocracy are swamped in universal suffrage; the number of pending political questions—the Roman question, the Eastern question, the German question—are more than considerable; and the people of France, although not much improved in its political education, is unquestionably more advanced and more interested in foreign affairs. And we can hardly overrate this peculiarity of the French nation, that every time its *people* has come to power one of its first steps has been to interpose in European affairs. Poland, Italy, Spain have long had a firm hold upon popular sympathies in France; and a cry for war in favor of the first of these countries was loud after the July as well as after the February revolutions. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the forthcoming changes in the Government of France are in favor of peace. And it is still more doubtful whether a people like the French, if it resolves on war for any purpose or any idea, will pay much attention to any diplomatic representations about the balance of power. And there are many difficulties which invite war. Not to speak of the Polish, the Slavonian, and kindred questions, are the Roman, the Eastern, and the German questions settled? Are they likely to be settled without conflict? And has England no care or interest in their settlement? Unquestionably she has. But these questions are not of the kind which diplomacy settles in a few despatches and speeches. They are not governmental questions, but national questions, and some of them are religious too. Now it is well known that in the settlement of national and religious questions ministers have seldom any decisive power. Generally speaking, questions such as these go finally into the hands of the people for solution, and continental peoples do not much regard the connections of courts, the relationship of sovereigns, or even pecuniary obligations and necessities. But suppose parliamentary government successfully and comfortably established in France, and the French people content to claim nothing beyond their present borders—solemnly pledged to give up all idea of reconquering its "natural limits." That will not mean resignation of all interference in European affairs; it might not be maintained if, for instance, Bismark crossed the Main, as, to judge by some reports, he seems inclined to do should the new French regime prove favorable for such an undertaking. In such a case France would probably say to England, "Please stand aside. When you had the power alone, you did nothing. You not only abstained from interference with the ruin of Poland and the aggrandizement of Prussia, but you practically sanctioned all this by preventing our interference. We are no longer under the dictatorship you approved so much; we have a Parliament like your own; and we aspire to play the part which you have abandoned. Our form of government being changed, and presenting all the guarantees of honest procedure, you have no right to mistrust us when we say we claim nothing for ourselves; and you should remember that, being more intimately bound up with continental affairs, we have obviously a greater right to take up your abandoned role."

What answer should be given to such an address we shall not discuss to-day. But it is worth observing that the time approaches when England will be forced either to take a larger and more active part in European affairs, or to declare out of them altogether.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 56
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	132,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 300 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,335 25 Cost, $1,093,604 36.	
	Real Estate	38,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	222,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,150 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65 — 116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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Office, No. 32 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

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Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $310,279 23.

DIRECTORS.

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Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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INSURANCE.
1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,783 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 2§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis G. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 3§

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 1 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1⅛ and 4⅛. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 2 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of captains and ship-owners last evening it was decided to continue the established rates of freight for the association's vessels as they are at present—$2 50 to Boston and points eastward of it, and $2 25 to Rhode Island ports.

The announcement was made that the association intended to test the legal right of pilots to charge half-pilotage to vessels in the coasting trade, when they performed no service whatever, merely hailing the vessel at the entrance to a harbor, and then sending in a bill for half-pilotage. Vessel-owners consider this an unnecessary tax on commerce, no service being rendered, and a meeting is to be held on the first Wednesday in October, by the Board of Directors, to take action with reference to the half-pilotage.

—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Beitler, President, in the chair. The object of the meeting was to fill the places of canvassers who were ineligible under the Registry law, or who had declined to act. The Board refused to make any changes in the places for the canvassers to sit. A number of canvassers were elected to fill vacancies.

On motion of Alderman Bonsall, the Board was directed to apply to the City Councils for an appropriation of $200, to pay M. A. Dropsie, Esq., for professional services in the Supreme Court, when the constitutionality of the Registry law was tested.

Alderman McMullen moved that the Board be directed to make a similar application for the payment of $200 to Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., for his services on behalf of the people. The motion was laid on the table.

Alderman Toland offered the following:—

Resolved, That the canvassers of the several divisions, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby instructed to issue subpœnas to all persons whom they have reason to suspect have been surreptitiously or illegally placed on the extra assessment list, commanding such persons to appear before them and produce receipts for taxes, and if a naturalized citizen to produce his papers, and also two qualified voters, whose names are under head of private householders, who shall be examined under oath or affirmation, and evidence shall be required of them that such person is personally known to them, and that he had all the qualifications required by law, and if such persons fail to appear and produce such evidence as is by law required, their names shall be stricken from the registry by drawing a line through them.

The resolution was passed, and the clerk was directed to notify the canvassers of its passage.

The Board then adjourned without naming any day for the next meeting.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137½.

—Chaves, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

—The National Convention of Universalists is in session at Virginia City.

—Governor Walker was yesterday installed as Provisional Governor of Virginia.

—Ex-Secretary Seward was at Los Angeles, yesterday, *en route* to San Francisco.

—The grain in shock in the vicinity of St. Paul, Minn., was badly wetted on Sunday by a heavy rain storm.

—The steamer Fendileeter has been forfeited to the United States, at Portland, Oregon, for violation of the Revenue laws.

—Mayor Lecke, of Jefferson, Texas, has been impeached by the Councils for abstraction of public money. His trial commences to-day.

—Some whisky distillers now propose to become honest, and chase dishonest distillers away by aiding the revenue officers to catch them.

—The miners' strike at Port Henry N. Y., still continues, and several miners have been beaten severely for working against the orders of the strikers.

—The Maine Senate stands twenty-eight Republicans to three Democrats, and the House one hundred and thirteen Republicans to thirty-four Democrats.

—A serious break in the Erie Canal took place yesterday at Pool's Brook, near Kirkville. It will take several days to repair it. Navigation will be delayed.

—Mary Ennis has been committed for trial in New York for drawing her pension, having been married again since the death of her first husband, a Union soldier.

—The platform of the New York State Democratic Convention will oppose the fifteenth amendment, and it will demand the restoration of the Southern States and a general amnesty.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is rumored in Madrid that General Sickles has withdrawn his note to Marshal Serrano.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives J. Ross Browne's "Chinese policy" a review, and thinks he has made a mistake.

—George Patton, Lord Justice's Clerk of Scotland, has disappeared, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

—Prussia, in attempting to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden, is accused of a violation of the treaty of Prague.

—The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* thinks Minister Sickles a mere tyro in diplomacy, and incapable of prejudging the effect of his words. Hence the row he has created.

—The Pope, in reply to Dr. Cumming's letter, says that the Œcumenical Council is not for the discussion of condemned errors, but to allow Protestants to come again into the Roman Catholic Church.

Foreign Literary Items.

—Dr. Pospati, of Constantinople, who has published a small work on the grammar of the Gipsy dialect used by the Gipsies of Turkey, is now preparing a larger work, which is to include tales and popular sayings, as well as the grammar. The dialect resembles the Hungarian Gipsy, with modifications derived from the Turkish and Bulgarian languages. The observations of Dr. Pospati are in corroboration of the Indian origin of the language.

—Among publications in the press at Constantinople is the second volume of the new Ottoman Civil Code. As this is in Turkish, 200 pages announce a pretty large contribution, this portion being only on Vendors and Purchasers. It is a harmony of the Sheriat, or Code of Islam, with the Code Napoleon, and has been carefully prepared from the Fetwas of the most eminent Stamboul authorities, and particularly the Imam Azam.

—A fine sample of a certain sort of French criticism is given by M. de Cerny, in a periodical edited by M. Arsene Houssaye. The subject in hand is a volume of lyric poems by M. Fridolin Werm, who is especially praised for his thoroughly German-like poem, "We are Seven." As a German composer "lifted" "The Last Rose of Summer" to his side of the Rhine, why should not M. Werm take his good things where he can find them? He found this one in Wordsworth, and his critic does not seem to have been in his confidence.

—"Gargantua" is often supposed to be of Rabelais' creation; but comparative mythologists do not allow it, and M. H. Gaidoz has now come forward, in the *Revue Archeologique*, to show that the original Gargantua was Gurguntius, the mythic son of the mythic Belinus, both kings of Great Britain. Giraldus Cambrensis describes this "*Gurguntius, filius nobilis illius Belenî*," and Geoffrey of Monmouth gives two chapters to Belinus' son and successor, Gurguint Brabtruc (or Grimbeard). Gargantua M. Gaidoz explains as "the Devourer," and thinks that he may have been originally a personification of the sun. However that may be, it is certain that legends about Gargantua were prevalent in France and Great Britain long before Rabelais' time.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The tone of the letter addressed to the newspapers by Messrs. Wharton and Fords, the solicitors of "the descendants and representatives of the late Lady Noel Byron," is not easily reconcilable with a prevalent belief among persons likely to be well informed that the said descendants and representatives had some time since made up their minds to publish the correspondence in their keeping relating to Lord and Lady Byron's conjugal differences. Whatever may have been the reason which ultimately determined Lord Wentworth and his sister to postpone the publication of their grandmother's papers, Mrs. Stowe cannot be such a flagrant offender against proprieties in publishing what Lady Byron told her without injunction of secrecy if her own grandchildren have already seriously thought of printing her correspondence. It will be observed that Messrs. Wharton and Fords, in their carefully composed letter, make no charge of material inaccuracy against Mrs. Stowe, but dwell on the incompleteness of her statement. It is to be inferred that substantially Mrs. Stowe's statement is correct, and that more remains to be told: worse cannot be behind. It is believed that the additional information in their possession is chiefly of acts of violence by Lord Byron.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:47	MOON RISES	7:09
SUN SETS	5:58	HIGH WATER	3:34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Sept. 11
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Sept. 11
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 11

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Donau	New York	Bremen	Sept. 23
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 23
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 25
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 25
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Port. brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, 35 days from Lisbon, with salt, cork, etc., to Jose de Bossa Guimaraes.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Bridgeport.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Boston.
Schr E. Kidder, Baker, from Providence.
Schr Lillian, Griffin, from Providence.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Portland.
Schr G. B. McFarland, McFarland, from New York.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Salem.
Schr H. Peterson, English, from Salem.
Schr J. Crockford, Davis, from Fall River.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Fall River.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 22.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Wolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to J. P. Wolverton.
S. D. Seiler, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Charles & Wells, with lumber to order.
Minnie, with pig iron, to Roberts.
Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
George Grine, with lumber, for Camden.
U. S. Grant, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 21.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
A. L. Mason, with iron, for Philadelphia.
Flour City, with lumber, for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 21.—The following arges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Wm. Avery; A. J. Kirkpatrick; and S. A. Clark, with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyhead 4th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Barque Veteran, Cathcart, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 6th inst.
Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Glasgow 6th inst.
Brig Florence, of Halifax, for Philadelphia in 3 days, was at Kingston, Ja., 1st inst.
Brig Annandale, Warren, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Brig C. V. Williams, Beadling, 37 days from Cienfuegos, at New York 20th inst. Had strong head winds all the passage. Sept. 6, lat. 30, long. 76, encountered a severe gale, commencing from N. and going round to W.SW., blowing fiercely for 3 days; blew away lower and upper topsails, washed everything movable from the deck, started vessel leaking, and shifted cargo.
Brig S. P. Brown, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Brig Rover, Flavin, hence, at Halifax 14th inst.
Brig J. B. Crowley, Crowley, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Brig Delmont Locke, Cochran, cleared at Fernandina 13th inst. for Port Spain—was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Schr Adelia, Foster, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 18th inst.
Schr Reno, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 16th inst.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, hence for St. John, N. B., at Stonington 18th inst.
Schr Rebecca and Eliza, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 18th inst.
Schr C. A. Miller, Brown, hence for Boston, and E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, hence for Norwich, at New London 17th inst.
Schrs Brandywine, Adams; M. W. Hupper, Hupper; M. M. Merriman, Babbitt; and E. M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.
Schr James Sears, Carroll, hence for Norwalk, at New York 20th inst.
Schrs A. G. Grace, Gilchrist, and M. Reinhart, Cherry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.
Schr William O. Irish, Rathbun, hence for Boston, at Stonington 16th inst.
Schr Martha Nichols, Small, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, cleared at Portland 18th inst. for Caibarien.
Schr Eliza J. Raymond, Rayner, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.
Schr Onward, Norwood, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 20th inst.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Provincial Government of Para, Brazil, has given notice that the lightvessel near the end of Braganza bank, entrance of the river Para, has been moved from its position given. The lightvessel is now moored in 15

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,

In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,

Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,

All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

9 8 wfmàm Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW STYLES

OF

CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

CARPETINGS

AND

OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REmaining in store over three years.

Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.

Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ¼ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.

Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.

Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1866—13 baskets Champagne, mark G. (H.) V. Imported by G. H. Vandyke & Co.

Per railroad line, from New York August 22, 1866—Twelve ½ ps. Brandy, mark A. W. Imported by A. Weniger.

Per brig "Matilda," Anderson master, from St. Bartholomew August 28, 1866—4 barrels Lead Ore. Imported by Janutche & Lavergne.

Per barque "Jupiter," Bradherring master, from London September 21, 1866—16 dozen bottles Wine, marks J. W. & Co. and P. K. Imported by Phil. Schmidt.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS remaining in store over one year.

Will be sold at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per brig "S. W. Welsh," Watson, master, from Palermo, June 1, 1868, one valise Clothing, mark G. M. or A. N.

Per brig "George Berry," Bradley, master, from Sagua, June 10, 1868, two demijohns Liquor.

Per barque "R. Gregory," Gregory, master, from Genoa, June 30, 1868, three packages sample Cotton.

Per schooner "Ralph Souder," Crosby, master, from Hillsboro, September 4, 1868, one small package, mark E. Pennington, Jr., care of Medara & Cabada.

Per brig "Bride," from Messina, January 27, 1868, one box merchandise, addressed John Francis.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia: No. 26 DUANE Street and 782 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE 9 17 fmw2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfm

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 23, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P.M
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	41
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$8

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$8

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 22 No. 132 South Wharves.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS, better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor Trade,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

JAMES & LEE,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

3 28 w No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF AQUILA HAINES, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of AQUILA HAINES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

GEORGE M. D. HAINES, Administrator,
No. 1406 CAMAC Street,
Or his Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
8 18w6t* No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the hortest notice. 255

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 10, 2 to 5, 253 ELEVENTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING PATENTS

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA,,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,

Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,

Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27§rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any know process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tigh Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. North SECOND St. Philada.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 w3m

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8
POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Commencing with the two Great Scenes of IXION.
Ixion.....LYDIA THOMPSON
Friday—Lydia Thompson's Benefit.
SINBAD AND THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Lydia Thompson in two pieces.
Saturday—Opening of dramatic season.
Bulwer's Comedy of MONEY.
Monday—Boucicault's "FORMOSA." 9 20 4t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 22, Third appearance for two years of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, In Shakespeare's historical tragedy of HAMLET.
HAMLET.....EDWIN BOOTH
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, Shakespeare's popular play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK.....EDWIN BOOTH
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH. Bulwer's beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING, Will be presented the first of a series of revivals, inaugurated with THE MARBLE HEART; OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM. Mademoiselle Marco.....LAURA KEENE
Assisted by the new company.
Doors open at 7; commences at ½ to 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 9 20 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK. THE KIRALFYS IN TWO BALLETS. New Piece—THE SULTAN'S FAVORITES. THE DELAVANTI BROS. DE ROSA and BALLET. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. THE FIRST GRAND ORCHESTRAL MATINEE Will be given in the Main Saloon OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M. Doors open at 3 o'clock. Family Tickets (admitting four).....ONE DOLLAR Single Admission.....FIFTY CENTS For sale at the door after 2 P. M. 9 18 stuw3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

No. 901 Arch street is an important political locality. There the grand sachems of the Democracy assemble in council, and there the Democratic Association, which listened to many bitter denunciations of the war while the cannon of the enemy was thundering at the gates of the capital, has its headquarters. At No. 901 Arch street the Democratic City Executive Committee sits in solemn conclave, under the leadership of that subservient slave of slavery, John Hamilton; and there the notable bargain was recently consummated by which the roughs agreed, for a valuable consideration, to make way for the respectables on the city ticket. No. 901 Arch street also contains the rooms of the Democratic State Committee, and this body has just issued an address to the people of Pennsylvania, in which the Democratic State ticket is warmly advocated.

The address is signed by William Mutchler, Chairman, a gentleman from Northampton county, unknown to fame except as one of Andy Johnson's internal revenue officers in a district containing a number of distilleries. A large portion of the appeal to the voters is made up of complaints of corruption and of "a general lowering of the moral tone of public life below the level of former times." The point is well taken, but is Mr. Mutchler, a Johnsonized Assessor of Internal Revenue, exactly the man to make it? Does he mean to intimate that the "moral tone of public life" has fallen since he was a satellite and supporter of the great favorite of the whisky ring? Can the people have faith in the sincerity of an apostle of reform who was at once a favorite and a champion of Andrew Johnson? Public confidence in Mr. Mutchler's candor will also be shaken by the second paragraph of the address, for therein we are told that "by the election of Mr. Pershing to the bench of the Supreme Court" we will "secure a Judge of ability and high character." Heretofore it has been a rare thing for either party to nominate a candidate for this office who had not gained a very high position at the bar, and frequently the nominees have been distinguished as eminent judges as well as great lawyers. But Mr. Pershing's claims to the nomination were based on the doubtful honor of service in the State Legislature; and he has given none of the decisive proofs of high ability which have hitherto been demanded.

The bulk of the address is made up of praise of Packer. In him all the hopes and aspirations of the Democracy are centred. He is to become the deliverer of an oppressed people; he is to introduce and uphold reform in the State Government; his election is to rebuke all that has "been amiss in legislative and executive action at Harrisburg in recent years;" "he is above all baseness," and incapable of injustice, or of "unworthy subserviency to political friends;" and his election is to point "to reform and improvement in our affairs," and to "go a great way towards securing them."

Mr. Mutchler thus invites the people to a really attractive entertainment, and we have no disposition to detract from any of the praises of his favorite which are just. But before voters are carried away by these eulogies, it would be well for them to inquire whether Asa Packer is, in veritable truth, a man well fitted for the herculean task of cleansing the Augean stable of Pennsylvania politics. It will take something more than wealth, respectability, or honesty to accomplish this task. The true reformer of this day and generation must be bold as a lion, wise as a serpent, and industrious as a bee, as well as innocent as a dove, to work the mighty changes which Mr. Mutchler predicts from Packer's triumph. The Democratic Gubernatorial candidate has held office before, and if he is gifted with the miraculous powers ascribed to him, the public should be furnished with some official evidence of their existence. But what is the plain truth? Scarcely a man ever sat on the floor of Congress, from the day the Government was founded until the present hour, who has such an absolutely barren and useless record as Asa Packer. Of his career as a Congressman the best and about the only thing that can be said is—he held the office. He did nothing particularly wrong, except when his party required him to obey its mandates; but he did next to nothing at all. During a large portion of his term he was not even present at the sessions. His head and heart were in his business operations. As a money-maker and a railroad-builder he has magical powers. If the people were called upon to elect a candidate, not to guard and promote their interests, but to exhibit superior sagacity in advancing his private fortunes, Asa Packer would be pre-eminently the Pennsylvanian best worthy of support. But the ability to amass riches does not carry with it the power, and it is not often accompanied with the desire, to manage governments well and wisely. If Packer is elected, we shall be agreeably surprised if he gives any considerable amount of attention to his official duties, or if he spares to the State anything more than a few hasty moments snatched from the supreme object of his affections, the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The address is somewhat chary of national issues, but still Mr. Mutchler is determined to show that the old Democratic fire is not entirely extinct, so we are treated to a covert homily against the fifteenth amendment, and an allegation that the Democratic cause is "the cause of peace and of good will among men." Particulars and specifications on the point last named are adroitly avoided. If voters desire such information, let them ask the Chairman of the State Committee what he thinks of Ku-Klux Klans in the South, and the proposition to establish "club law" in Philadelphia.

COAL-OIL EVANS.

We have hitherto called the attention of our readers in general, and of Governor Geary in particular, to the shameless manner in which the law passed at a recent session of the Legislature providing for the inspection of refined petroleum in this city is openly violated and defied, not only by the dealers in burning oils, but by Robert M. Evans, the so-called Inspector. Inasmuch as the Governor has not yet seen fit to take any action in the matter, and we are still called upon to note the occurrence of disasters involving peril to human life and destruction of property by reason of this defiance of the law, we deem it necessary to recur to the subject.

Our readers are already familiar with the manner in which the law was pushed through the Legislature. Although essentially a desirable enactment, the strict enforcement of which would tend to throw much needed safeguards around the lives and property of our citizens, the manner of its passage was about on a par with the general character of our recent legislation. Evans went up to Harrisburg with an axe of very respectable dimensions, the which he desired to have ground. The bill, as originally framed by him, provided for an inspection not only of the refined petroleum exposed to sale in this city, but of all the crude petroleum which is extracted from the bowels of the earth in the great oil regions of this State. If it had been suffered to pass in this shape the fees of the inspector would have ranged between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars per annum! As a matter of course, the passage of such on iniquitous measure for the personal benefit of a single individual would have aroused such a storm of indignation that it would most certainly have been repealed at the next session of the Legislature. But, in the meanwhile, the inspector would have had a full year's opportunity at the spoils of the office, and after rewarding handsomely all the swindlers who lent their votes to its passage, would have retired to private life with a fortune of at least one hundred thousand dollars. This grand plundering scheme, however, was knocked in the head, and the law as it passed provided simply for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector of refined petroleum for the city of Philadelphia.

The bill was unhesitatingly signed by Governor Geary, and by him Robert M. Evans, the humanitarian who framed it and secured its passage, was promptly commissioned to discharge the duties of inspector. The numerous cases of explosion which have occurred since Evans entered upon the office are sufficient evidence of the manner in which these duties are discharged by him. Still more damaging is the expose which we recently made of the character of the refined petroleum with which the city is flooded. In addition to the analyses of six specimens which we recently published, we have caused six other specimens to be subjected to examination, and in the following table is given the result:—

From whom purchased.	*Flashing point.*	*Burning point.*
1—C. Thomas, No. 106 Market street	..	78
2—No name, Thompson and Marlborough streets	88	94
3—W. Condon, No. 1223 Marlborough street	78	87
4—W. B. King, No. 256 Girard avenue	..	75
5—G. Bennett, No. 539 Richmond st	..	78
6—J. H. Parker, Eleventh and Market streets	105	over 112
7—A. Scheuerle, No. 722 Master street	..	72
8—P. Johnson & Bro., Tenth and Jefferson streets	..	72
9—H. Sendmeyer, No. 1037 South st.	97	over 112
10—H. Biers, No. 615 South Eighth st.	85	102
11—J. Supps, Second and Washington streets	88	99
12—No name, Moyamensing avenue and Federal street	88	93

Now, in examining this table, it is only necessary to bear in mind that the recognized and legal standard of safety is a burning point of 110 degrees, Fahrenheit. Of the twelve samples given above, it will be seen that two only—the sixth and ninth—comply with the requisitions of the law, the remaining ten falling from eight to thirty-eight degrees below the legal standard, while five samples out of the twelve were so extremely volatile that the flashing point could not be determined, except by the most complicated and elaborate chemical analysis. At the mere application of a lighted match in the open air, at an ordinary temperature, the vapor arising from them was ignited! And, although the second section of the act provides for the punishment, by a fine of $500 and an imprisonment for one year, of any violation of the act, in one case alone has Inspector Evans seen fit to prosecute any dealer for an infringement of the provisions of the statute, and that case failed because it was found that the article sold by the alleged violator of the law was not, technically, a petroleum product!

Such is the manner in which the provisions of the law are enforced by Evans. At the outset he secured the aid of several assistant inspectors, two of whom, however, were directly interested in oil refineries; but in a few weeks he discharged all except one, and that one, by a singular coincidence, happens to be his own brother. He has furthermore permitted his official brands to remain at the oil refineries, where they could be, and doubtless were, used by others in his absence; and, although Governor Geary's attention has been called to this gross carelessness by one of his former deputies, there has been no investigation into the charge. Samples of oil which he has branded as burning at 110 degrees have been found, on examination by experts, to vary greatly from the official brand, some of them burning at 80 degrees, while others were found fully 20 degrees above the standard. In one instance he branded a lot of oil as burning at 110 degrees, and when the proprietor complained that this was too low by twenty or thirty degrees, he told him to alter it himself. The proprietor happened to have a few grains of honesty in his composition, and refused to do so, whereupon Evans sent his deputy with instructions to brand the lot to suit the owner, without any regard to the results of the test. Instead of causing every barrel to be tested, he is in the habit of testing a few only in a large lot, affixing to the whole the same official brand. So carelessly and recklessly, in short, does he discharge the duties of his responsible position, that his official brand is utterly ignored in the market, no responsible dealer being willing either to buy or sell without the brand of a well-known private inspector.

We again call the attention of the Governor to the manner in which this man Evans openly and repeatedly violates and defies the law, the passage of which he himself secured. At the time Governor Geary approved the Inspection law he was doubtless familiar with the history of its passage, he did not hesitate to appoint Evans to the inspectorship, and Evans, it will be remembered, caused himself to be elected a delegate to the convention by which the Governor, from whom he had received such a profitable appointment, was renominated. In this way the State Executive becomes, in a large measure, responsible for the shortcomings of the inspector, and the only way in which he can relieve himself of this responsibility is by acting promptly and impartially upon the demand for the removal of Evans from the office which he disgraces and perverts to his own personal profit, at the risk of human life.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A series of articles with the above title, by a Mr. Robert Coningsby, are in course of publication in the London *Spectator*, for the ostensible purpose of giving such informat on about the condition and prospects of the working classes in the United States as will give Englishmen, and English laborers in particular, an adequate idea of the exact status of our workingmen as compared with those of Europe. Mr. Coningsby is no exception to the traditional travelling Englishman, who finds it impossible to comprehend with any great degree of exactness a condition of affairs different from what he has been accustomed to. Mr. Coningsby has, apparently, endeavored to collect reliable information which will be useful to the laboring men of England who may contemplate emigration to the United States with a view of bettering their condition, and his conclusions are often sound and just. Mr. Coningsby is often out in his facts and figures, having evidently obtained much of his information from hearsay evidence, and not from actual observation and investigation. His papers, however, contain many really valuable suggestions, and the conclusions he has arrived at as to the actual condition of the working classes in the United States are much nearer the truth than is usual with foreigners, who generally find themselves unable to comprehend our social, as well as our political system. Mr. Coningsby, however, makes some characteristic blunders, as, for instance, when he says: "In Pennsylvania there are still remote places where the pillory is a recognized 'institution,' and even the whipping-post is regularly used twice a year." It is a little rough to fasten Delaware's peculiar "institution" on our shoulders, but when was an Englishman ever found who could get such matters right? Mr. Coningsby also takes a more roseate view of our prison system than the facts will altogether warrant. He says:—

"The whole American system in dealing with fallen humanity seems based more upon Christian charity than ours is. In the United States a criminal is regarded as a patient whose moral nature is sick, a fever-stricken brother to be kept apart and restrained, but also to be cured. There is even an agitation for the administration of chloroform to criminals about to be executed."

The agitation about administering chloroform to criminals we opine is not very great, and as for our treatment of criminals, we are afraid that the penitentiary system of most of the States are something different from what the writer supposes. Even in Pennsylvania, where the penitentiary system is nearer to Mr. Coningsby's ideal than elsewhere, the curing process is not as satisfactory as it might be, but this may be in a measure due to the fact that many of our criminals are set at liberty before their terms of punishment are complete and before their "moral natures" are thoroughly cured.

The advice which Mr. Coningsby gives to laborers, however, is for the most part excellent. He tells them that energetic, go-ahead men will succeed here just as they are likely to succeed in England, only in the United States they will have more chances and will be able to get along faster, while those who are content with being mere laborers will dig and delve in America just as they do in England. The difference in the prices of the necessities of life make the rates of wages in the United States not appreciably greater than they are in England, but in a new and undeveloped country an industrious, saving, and energetic man has more openings offered by which he can make his way in the world. Mr. Coningsby advises English laborers who may contemplate emigration to shun Canada, and to push for the far West, even to California, and endeavor to become possessed of farms of their own as soon as possible, but especially to keep away from the great cities. In connection with the chances of laborers obtaining work, he says:—

"Town laborers of all sorts, handy men who work in factories and about wharves, the doers of all sorts of odd jobs, provided they are afraid of rest, and are not fastidious about the nature of their employment, will also, I think, be sure to find work in the United States. They should not stop in the large cities, but push on into the small and rising ones. Railway excavators, too, are always in demand, at rates varying from six shillings to seven and sixpence a day. In every large town placards are to be seen posted up announcing the want of so many thousands of these men. I was told, however, by more than one English navvy whom I found at work on American railways, that they are more driven and have to work harder in the States than in England. 'They don't swear at yer so much as our gangers does at home, but they've got a quiet way o' continually shoving yer on like, till it almost breaks yer 'art to keep up to the work,' said one of these to me. Another informed me that in breaking up new ground there was a system of picking out the very strongest man of the gang, and putting him to work in front, while the next strongest was selected for the rear, and then urging on the ones between with this reasonable and polite reminder, 'Come, gentlemen, come, come! You are letting So-and-So walk away from you; he will lose himself if we don't keep a little nearer to him.' And to those further back, 'Come, come boys! See how you are hindering So-and-So; he can't get on at all for you!'"

The picture of the navvy nearly breaking his "art" in trying to keep up with the work is very touching, and it is an interesting commentary on the difference between the European and American way of doing business.

Mr. Coningsby thinks that the women of America are just a little spoiled by the extreme deference paid them, and relates as an instance that—"before I was used to American ways, it seemed strange to me to be parasol-spiked out of my seat in a street car one day by an elegant young lady, who only vouchsafed the explanation that she would 'Sit right there!'"

It is singular that none but travelling Englishmen should be fated to meet with such specimens of American manners as this, and we are curious to know exactly where this incident occurred.

Despite some inaccuracies, however, Mr. Coningsby gives a much better description of the working men of America than any Englishman that has yet attempted the task. He considers that they represent the nation, just as England is represented but by the "middle class," and that in the United States there is in reality no distinctive "working class," but that everybody is expected to labor for a living, those who do not being considered outsiders, who rather lose caste than otherwise by not being workers.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

I observe in the personals of the *Herald* a

Mysterious Advertisement,

which has appeared every other day for the past two or three months, and bids fair to become as notorious as the one which appeared six months since, signed "Ma," and addressed to "Dodd." The one to which I at present refer is addressed to a mysterious "Methlick," who is informed by the advertiser that the latter has been seriously ill, is getting better, but is still very weak. "Methlick" is then invited to come, if he can, immediately, for that he is more needed than he can think. "Methlick," I regret to say, has been appealed to, importuned, and invited ever since July 12 of the present year. The advertisement has cost in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars, and yet no reply has as yet been vouchsafed. The inquiries inevitably occur, "Who is Methlick?" and "Who is the advertiser, M.?" What has been the matter with M.? Has he been for two months getting better, and is it possible he is still very weak? Finally, what can "Methlick" be needed for, and what are the pecuniary circumstances of the individual who can afford to advertise every other day four lines in the *Herald* personals, in a case apparently so hopeless. I can only opine that M. takes encouragement by the success of "Ma," who, after six months of patient advertising, received from "Dodd" a reply that shook the readers of the *Herald* personals to their centre.

In the

Stowe-Byron Scandal

the New York newspapers have got hold of too good a thing to allow it easily to die out. It has been said that Mrs. Stowe is sick—sick of a disease known as despair. It is easier to imagine that she is sick of the cant criticism from the platitudinarians who contribute to fifth-rate newspapers and periodicals. Her error, in my view of the case, arises from her having said what she did without bringing forward proof, and demonstrating it to be a fact.

The series of pictures, for there are nine of them, called

"The Nine Muses,"

are creating a very respectable little flutter amongst parlor *dilettante*, the carefully-gloved male loungers, and those feminine art-dabblers who dress with studious and elegant negligence, and play at criticizing the efforts of the easel. The pictures in question are very neatly and tastefully arranged in a drawing-room attached to the hall at the southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, known as De Garmo's Hall. The locality is an aristocratic and exclusive one—not so much so as it once was; but that goes for nothing. You enter the drawing-room by means of a mauve-colored curtain, and find the wall along which the nine pictures are hung draped with festoons and hangings of the same color. At noonday—the hour when I paid my visit—the light was admitted through windows partially closed and brownly shaded, as though their glasses, so to speak, had got hit in the eye, and were under the necessity of an immediate application of vinegar and brown paper. Along the side of the room opposite to that occupied by the pictures are arranged in a line about twenty chairs, occupied by as many people. There is usually, I understand, only one person to a chair, which is very good for the chairs, as they are remarkably aged. These chairs are presumed to be occupied by fashionable judges of art to whom gratuitous invitations are extended. The piquant feature of this exhibition is that the faces of the Nine Muses are notoriously known to have been painted from the faces of nine New York beauties. Who these beauties are becomes the question. If the New York *Mercury* ever gave a gratuitous puff to anybody, I should recommend you to that sheet next Sunday for the names, residences, private histories, and secret scandal connected with the originals of those nine goddesses, Euterpe, Polyphemia, Thalia, and all the rest of them. But as this would be too largely advertising the artist, that hope fails. So the principal question among the brilliant loiterers of the Somerville Gallery is not whether such an altitude is badly indicated, but who's who, isn't Melpomene's expression exactly like Miss D.'s? and aint Erato the living image of Miss B.? Mr. De Garmo, the fashionable dancing-master of New York, has been greatly beset and quizzed, as the one most likely to be able to give precise information upon these points, as his arm has probably encircled a greater number of fashionable waists than that of any other man in the country. But Mr. De Garmo is a dumb oracle in the present case, and "who's who," with respect to the Nine Muses, remains unanswered.

Mount Morris Square

is the name of a new park which by next summer will be one of the most attractive places for ladies and children within the bounds of Central Park. It was bequeathed to New York thirty years ago by a widow lady named Bell. It is only twenty acres in extent, and was then worth fifty dollars an acre. It is now worth fifty thousand dollars an acre, and is in process of being furnished with fountains, promenades, and al the other landscape-gardening paraphernalia which go to make up a city park.

The propriety of

Women Preaching

is being agitated by the Methodists of this city again, by the brethren in their rooms in Mulberry street. The greatest advance they have yet made is that a woman may lecture in private (curtain-lectures *not* included), but certainly not in public.

It must not be inferred that the late Mrs. Mary Allen was the

Wickedest Woman in New York

because her husband John had the reputation of being the Wickedest Man. The poor woman, who was buried on Monday, was fond of the bottle, but then she was fond of John too; if she sometimes drank more than was good for her, she habitually *did* more than was good for her. But the effect of affliction upon some people is to harden and not soften, and perhaps John will emerge a wiser and a (still) wickeder man. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this evening in *Hamlet*.

The Merchant of Venice will be performed to-morrow, with Mr. Booth as "Shylock."

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH the regular season will commence on Saturday evening, when Bulwer's comedy of *Money* will be performed.

On Monday Boucicault's drama of *Formosa* will be produced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the minstrel troupe will appear this evening in *Scenes on the City Cars; Singbad the Blonde; The City Shaver, or What Lather Can Do*, and other comicalities.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give its first grand matinee of the season this afternoon in the main saloon of the Academy of Music.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will commence a season at the Academy of Music on Monday, October 4.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—*Ready-made, in stock and being daily received. Superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 613 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—NOW COMPLETE, AT CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WILL YOU HAVE IT IF IT RAINS?—Of course. No postponement on any account, least of all on account of a little unpleasant weather. In fact, a rainy day will give down-town men a better opportunity of spending a little time at the "Exhibition," and rain or shine there will be people enough waiting to see our new Fall Goods to fill the Oak Hall Buildings twice over. Remember it is to-morrow. You don't have to be "registered" beforehand, but can walk right in and be sure of a welcome from Wanamaker & Brown.

WE ADVISE all persons having Diseased Hair to try Professor Christy's celebrated Hair Lotio. It is put up in a bottle and a box. Ladies who once commence to use Lotio discard every other preparation, as it is the most perfect Hair Dressing in the world. For sale by all druggists. De Young & Son, agents, No. 703 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have established rooms at No. 711 Chesnut street, where I will make free applications of Lotio. Come one, come all, and see what Lotio really will do for Bald Heads and Grey Hair. Bottle and box sent to any address in the city for $1; in the United States, via express, for $1·50.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal case, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

KEEP THE BODY IN GOOD REPAIR.—It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it to that condition when shattered by disease. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly propped up and sustained whenever it shows any sign of giving way. The first symptom of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required. The next question is, "What shall the stimulant be?"

A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of antifebrile and laxative roots and herbs—something which will regulate, soothe, and purify, as well as invigorate—is the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many preparations which are claimed to be of this description, but HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative that has won its way to the confidence of the public and the medical profession by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands preeminent among them all. To expatiate on its popularity would be to repeat a twice-told tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign origin.

As a means of sustaining the health and strength under a fiery temperature, the BITTERS have a paramount claim to consideration. It has the effect of fortifying and bracing the nervous and muscular systems against the ordinary consequences of sudden and violent changes of temperature, and is therefore peculiarly useful at this season, when hot sunshine by day, and ice-cold dews by night, alternately heat and chill the blood of those who are exposed to them.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only. To avoid being deceived by counterfeits, see that the name of the article is on the label, and embossed on the glass of the bottles, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

EXHIBITION!

ON THURSDAY,

SEPTEMBER 23D,

WE WILL OPEN OUR

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

WITH A

GRAND CLOTHING EXHIBITION

AT OUR

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The stock of Fine Clothing which now, after months of preparation, we are about to offer to the public, is so vast and varied, so superior in style and beautiful in material and make-up, that we are at a loss to describe it. We simply say "come and see," assuring all that any time spent in examining our new clothing store will handsomely repay them.

FALL GOODS,

FINE and FRESH from

ENGLISH and FRENCH MARKETS,

AND OF

HOME MANUFACTURE.

NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN

READY-MADE GARMENTS.

EXAMINE THEM ALL.

NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.

Doors open at 7 A. M.; Exhibition closes at 9 P. M.

Strangers in the city will be welcome.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE.

NOTE.—One word about prices this season. We have adopted a new and lower scale—so low that there can be no competition with us on this point. Our immense sales last year and our vast purchases this enable us to sell very cheaply.

MARRIED.

CLOUD—WALKER.—August 29, 1869, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. ELAM CLOUD to Miss VIRGINIA F. WALKER, all of this city.

MORRIS—ROSS.—On the 19th instant, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. STEPHEN W. MORRIS to Mrs. E. NAOMI ROSS.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—On the 19th instant, MARY E., daughter of George A. and Mary S. Brennan, aged 16 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 321 S. Sixth street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Solemn High Mass and interment at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

EVANS.—On the 20th instant, ELIZABETH A., wife of Charles G. Evans.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, No. 1434 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. Her friends and relatives are invited. 2*

MILLER.—On September 20, 1869, AARON MILLER, in his 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13, and Lafayette Encampment, No. 5, I. O. of I. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Limerick, Montgomery county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock. Conveyances will be at the Royer's Ford Station, R. R. R., to receive those coming by rail.

ROBB.—On the 20th instant, ALEXANDER, eldest son of R. R. and L. M. Robb, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from his parents', residence, No. 1444 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH ROGERS, relict of the late James J. Rogers, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry P. Reed, No. 1306 N. Nineteenth street, above Thompson, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

SHIELDS.—On the 20th instant, HUGH, son of Dennis and Gila Shields, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Twenty-third street, below Walnut, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm1 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1128, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to C. J. FELL & BROTHER, 8 27fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY Northwest corner of ELEVENTH and SPRUCE Streets, 100 feet on Eleventh street by 144 feet on Spruce street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 9 22 2t No. 717 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

THE BOSTON

AND

Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

Having more room in their new building now going up than they wish to occupy,

WILL LET

A Portion of the Same, with Power.

The building is 56 by 82 feet, four stories high, with basement, situated on

Columbia Avenue, above Fifth Street,

Will be ready for occupants in forty days, and will have fifty horse power. Apply

No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 21 6t ROOM 12.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, NO. 1914 RITTENHOUSE SQUARE. House and furniture new. All modern conveniences. CLARK & ETTING, 9 20 mwf5t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM the 1st of October, the house and furniture, No. 250 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street. Apply to WILLIAM DUANE, 9 21 3t* No. 619 WALNUT Street.

WINES.

THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,

No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,

And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.

For sale in Philadelphia by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.

By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly, EWEN & BROTHER. 8 2 mwf 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT.

March Term, 1869, No. 28. In Divorce. To HENRI PRENOT, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above cause, returnable on SATURDAY, October 2, 1869, at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice failed on account of your absence. S. DAVIS PAGE, 9 22 24 27 30* Attorney for Libellant.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at DR. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 srp

DRY GOODS.

250 PIECES OF WATERPROOF

CLOAKINGS,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.

50 pieces Waterproof Cloth at ..... $1·00
50 " " " at ..... 1·10
50 " " " at ..... 1·25
50 " " " at ..... 1·37½
50 " " " at ..... 1·50

Also, a complete assortment of FALL CASSIMERES, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

A large purchase of Bankrupt Stock enables us to offer unusual cheap lots.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

PARIS POPLINS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Comprising all the popular shades and colors, at 75 cents per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

RICH PLAID

AND STRIPED POPLINS,

IN ALL THE POPULAR COLORINGS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

FIRST QUALITY

"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"

IN ALL COLORS.

OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CAMBRICS, LINENS,
NAINSOOKS, HDKFS.,
DIMITIES, SWISS
PERCALES, MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

8 14 wfmDS1 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS for Fall Trade.

Rich Black, Brown, and Grey Silks.
Irish Poplins in all the desirable shades.
Black Alpacas, Wool Poplins, and Merinoes.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, in variety.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doyles, in loom and damask.
Gay and Plain Shawls in large assortment.
All the principal makes of Muslins at market prices. 8 3 ws1

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:—

From May 10 to May 31 ..... $391,420·12
" June 1 to June 30 ..... 706,502·29
" July 1 to July 31 ..... 623,559·96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

The Land Grant Bonds

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5·00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

9 22 wfm3t No. 59 WALL Street, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business

THIS DAY,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

OF

Manufactured and Imported Goods,

SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

9 1 mwf rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOsited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. ELEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 922 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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FOR GENTLEMEN.

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STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of BLASIUS BROS., 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

THE "WILD MAN."

Mark Twain "Interviews" Him with Remarkable Success—Some Startling Developments and Curious Reminiscences.

Mark Twain has been "interviewing" the celebrated "Wild Man," and contributes the results of his talk with the monstrosity to the Buffalo *Express*:—

There has been so much talk about the mysterious "wild man" out there in the West for some time, that I finally felt that it was my duty to go out and "interview" him. There was something peculiarly and touchingly romantic about the creature and his strange actions, according to the newspaper reports. He was represented as being hairy, long-armed, and of great strength and stature; ugly and cumbrous; avoiding men, but appearing suddenly and unexpectedly to women and children; going armed with a club, but never molesting any creature, except sheep or other prey; fond of eating and drinking, and not particular about the quality, quantity, or character of the beverages and edibles; living in the woods like a wild beast; seeming oppressed and melancholy, but never angry; moaning, and sometimes howling, but never uttering articulate sounds. Such was "Old Shep" as the papers painted him. I felt that the story of his life must be a sad one—a story of suffering, disappointment, exile—a story of man's inhumanity to man in some shape or other—and I longed to persuade the secret from him.

* * * * * * * * *

"Since you say you are a member of the press," said the wild man, "I am willing to tell you all you wish to know. By-and-by you will comprehend why it is that I am so ready to unbosom myself to a newspaper man when I have so studiously avoided conversation with other people. I will now unfold my strange story. I was born with the world we live upon, almost. I am the son of Cain."

"What!"

"I was present when the flood was announced."

"Which!"

"I am the father of the Wandering Jew."

"Sir!"

I moved out of reach of his club, and went on taking notes, but keeping a wary eye on him the while. He smiled a melancholy smile, and resumed:—

"When I glance back over the dreary waste of ages, I see many a glimmering landmark that is familiar to my memory. And oh, the leagues I have travelled! the things I have seen! the events I have helped to emphasize! I was at the assassination of Cæsar. I marched upon Mecca with Mahomet. I was in the Crusades, and stood with Godfrey when he planted the banner of the cross upon the battlements of Jerusalem. I——

"One moment, please—have you given these items to any other journal? Can I—"

"Silence! I was in the Pinta's shrouds with Columbus when America burst upon his vision. I saw Charles I beheaded. I was in London when the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. I was present at the trial of Warren Hastings. I was on American soil when Lexington was fought—when the Declaration was promulgated—when Cornwallis surrendered—when Washington died. I entered Paris with Napoleon after Elba. I was present when you mounted your guns and manned your fleets for your War of 1812—when the South fired upon Sumter—when Richmond fell—when the President's life was taken. In all the ages, I have helped to celebrate the triumphs of genius, the achievements of arms, the havoc of storm, fire, pestilence, and famine."

"Your career has been a stirring one. Might I ask how you came to locate in these dull Kansas woods, when you have been so accustomed to excitement during what I may term such a protracted period, not to put too fine a point upon it?"

"Listen. Once I was the honored servitor of the noble and the illustrious" (here he heaved a sigh and passed his hairy hand across his eyes), "but in these degenerate days I am become the slave of quack doctors and newspapers. I am driven from pillar to post and hurried up and down, sometimes with stencil-plate and paste brush to defile the fences with cabalistic legends, and sometimes in grotesque and extravagant character for the behest of some driving journal. I attended to that Ocean Bank robbery some weeks ago, when I was hardly rested from finishing up the pow-wow about the completion of the Pacific Railroad; immediately I was spirited off to do an atrocious murder for the New York papers; next to attend the wedding of a patriarchal millionaire; next to raise a hurrah about the great boat-race; and then, when I had just begun to hope that my old bones were to have a rest, I am bundled off to this howling wilderness to strip, and jibber, and be ugly and hairy, and pull down fences, and waylay sheep, and scare women and children, and waltz around with a club, and play 'Wild Man' generally—and all to gratify the whim of a bedlam of crazy newspaper scribblers! From one end of this continent to the other, I am described as a gorilla, with a sort of human seeming about me—and all to gratify this quill-driving scum of the earth!"

"Poor old carpet-bagger!"

"I have been served infamously, often, in modern and semi-modern times. I have been compelled by base men to create fraudulent history and personate all sorts of impossible humbugs. I wrote those crazy Junius Letters; I moped in a French dungeon for fifteen years, and wore a ridiculous Iron Mask; I poked around your Northern forests, among your vagabond Indians, a solemn French idiot, personating the ghost of a dead Dauphin, that the gaping world might wonder if we had a 'Bourbon among us;' I have played sea-serpent off Nahant, and Woolly-Horse and What-is-It for the museum; I have 'interviewed' politicians for the *Sun*, worked all manner of miracles for the *Herald*; ciphered up election returns for the *World*, and thundered political economy through the *Tribune*. I have done all the extravagant things that the wildest invention could contrive, and done them well, and *this* is my reward—playing Wild Man in Kansas without a shirt!"

"Mysterious being, a light dawns vaguely upon me—it grows apace—what—what is your name."

"Sensation!"

"Hence, horrible shape!"

It spoke again:—

"Oh, pitiless fate, my destiny hounds me once more. I am called. I go. Alas! is there no rest for me?"

In a moment the Wild Man's features began to soften and refine, and his form to assume a more human grace and symmetry. His club changed to a spade, and he shouldered it and started away, sighing profoundly and shedding tears.

"Whither, poor shade?"

"To dig up the Byron family!"

Such was the response that floated back upon the wind as the sad spirit shook its ringlets to the breeze, flourished its shovel aloft, and disappeared beyond the brow of the hill.

All of which is in strict accordance with the facts.

[L. S.] Attest, MARK TWAIN.

BADEN-BADEN.

An Albany Divine Pays a Visit to the Great Gambling Palace—His Views and Impressions of Its Allurements.

The Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., publishes the following letter from Baden-Baden in the New York *Observer*:—

Last evening I went to the famous gambling rooms here. Everything in and around them is made as attractive and enticing as possible. In all the world there is probably no gateway to hell so magnificently and beautifully decorated. The grounds, walks, trees, and flowers are arranged in the most artistic and tasteful manner.

A most elegant pavilion, brilliantly lighted, holds a large musical band, that fills the air with the sweetest strains. Seats are provided for the thousands of the fashionable from all lands who resort to the grounds. On the exterior of the edifice there are three signs. At the left "Restauration;" in the centre, "Conversation;" at the right, "Libraire." Certainly, very innocent words! At the door, under the first, one may obtain refreshment if weary and hungry. Here his physical nature may receive "restauration." At the middle door he is invited to the benefits and pleasures of "conversation." He can converse with princes or blacklegs, with virtuous or vicious women, as he chooses.

In this hall are the gambling tables. At these there is no "conversation." Nothing is said: deeds only.

The wheel turns, and the little white ball that decides fortunes and destinies flies rapidly around. The victims place their silver and gold upon the numbers and squares on the table, and wait with the deepest anxiety for the ball to lodge in a particular cell. Grey-headed men and fashionable ladies, as well as young men, crowd around the tables to try their fortunes.

Of the amount successively placed upon the tables, I should judge from two-thirds to three-quarters were swept into the vortex of the bank. A few dollars would be here and there thrown to the outsiders, and occasionally a gold piece, but the lion's share went into the pocket of the proprietor. If this is the result of mere chance I should like to see the proof.

This institution is rented by the Government to a company for $5000 a year and a stipulation to expend in addition 250,000 florins on the walks and buildings. Everything in and around them indicates a profusion of wealth. If the gambling were fairly conducted upon the doctrine of chance, it is reasonable to suppose that in the long run the proprietor would lose as much as he gained. Whence, then, come his immense profits? The only inference that we can draw from the facts in the case, and from the course which other gamblers pursue, is that the company pay the Government more than $100,000 annually for the privilege of swindling the people of Europe, and, with the swindling, poisoning minds and blasting the hopes of young men, hardening grey-haired sinners, and adding to the profligacy of profligate women. And what shall we say of a Government that fills its treasury and fattens upon this villany?

We have been accustomed to regard a government as established to make and execute just laws to promote the interests and protect the rights of the people. But here is a government in the midst of enlightened Europe, in the middle of the nineteenth century, kept, in a measure, alive and vigorous by the spoils gathered, night after night, at this splendid gateway, through which men and women are allured to win, through which souls bearing God's image go down to everlasting perdition. If there is any power in Europe, or on God's earth, to sweep this gambling hell out of existence, that power ought to be exercised. Those false words, those enticing lies, "Restauration," "Conversation," "Libraire," ought to be instantly obliterated. These frescoed and gilded walls should be levelled to the dust and ground to powder. The musical band ought to be forced to play their last dirge over the ruins of this palace of the "King of Darkness." Or, if the edifice is permitted to remain, the signs on it ought to be changed for "Destruction," "Death in Silence," and "Intellectual Ruin," that the throngs at this watering place may know whither they are going when they pass the threshold of these fatal doors. Little are parents in America aware to what their sons are exposed who come here to make the usual European tour, which includes Baden-Baden.

As I stood at one of the tables last evening, I was startled to see a young man well known to me rapidly taking napoleons from his pocket, placing them upon the table, and as rapidly losing them. Disappointed at his want of success, he got a gold piece changed into silver and then placed these singly upon the table. He won one piece about the value of a dollar, but lost I know not how many napoleons (a napoleon being four dollars of our money). I left my position to go to him and warn him of his danger; but before I reached him he withdrew and was lost to my sight in the crowd. I sought to find him, but in vain. This young man belongs to a wealthy family in the highest social rank in one of our cities, and could his father, mother and sisters have stood at the point which I occupied, and seen one upon whom they had lavished every advantage and the warmest affections thus caught in the snare of this sumptuous temptation, they would unite with every friend of virtue and humanity in the desire for its destruction. In the case of this young man his motive for gambling could not have been the desire for money, for he has in abundance all that he desires; and had this vice been presented to him in its naked and hideous features, he never could have yielded to it. But the splendor and fascinations around him had taken captive his whole being, and there he stood bartering away every good principle for gold that he did not need; selling his splendid birthright, his grand opportunities in life for usefulness, honor, and happiness for that which to him was less than a mess of potage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 3 46

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1517 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

FRIDAY, September 24,
Germantown—Hon. A. W. Benezey.
Butler, Butler county.
SATURDAY, September 25,
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Benezey, Captain J. P. Rex.
MONDAY, September 27,
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28,
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—E. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6,
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8,
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9,
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 18

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by

JAMES M. SCOVEL
AND
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

at the following places:—

BLACKWOODTOWN,
WEDNESDAY, September 22, 8 P. M.
WILLIAMSTOWN,
THURSDAY, September 23, 8 P. M.
MOUNT EPHRAIM,
FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M.
MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE,
SATURDAY, September 25, at 7½ P. M.

By order of
9 21 3t THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
9 18 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 20th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
9 21 10t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 2 to 4. 9 15 fmw 15t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 29 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

City Warrants registering to 48,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 20 3t City Treasurer.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

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NEAPOLITAN ICES,

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid

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EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1416 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1326 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 19th. 7 17 2m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1429 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1625 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 20 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to

C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 2 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.

A. R. TAYLOR,
9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 16tf

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Prom's Ainé & Fils, Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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GARDNER & FLEMING,

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No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., (3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 14 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2§ 109 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

DUE 1889.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For particulars apply to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS,

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BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 5 tf12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

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NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 9§

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2 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,

NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,

OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,

Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

IS OFFERED AT

Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 26t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

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BANKERS,

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTONI ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paints for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us *Harper's Magazine* for October, which has the following table of contents:—

"A Health Trip to Brazil," illustrated. "The Woodcock," illustrated. "Border Reminiscences," illustrated. "To My Friend." "The Helderbergs," illustrated. "The Lighthouse on Marlborough Reef." "A School Girl of the Period." "A Brave Lady." By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrated. "The Story of Leah and Rachel." "Loyola and the Jesuits." "Lieutenant Barker's Ghost Story." "Under the Trees." "The New Timothy." Part I. "My Enemy's Daughter." By Justin McCarthy. "Ismail Pacha of Egypt." "Fido." "Public Lodgers." "A Sea of Troubles." "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Book Table." "Monthly Record of Current Events." "Editor's Drawer."

We quote the following from "The Editor's Drawer":—

"Excelsior" in "Pigeon English."

My dear Drawer—writes an officer of the Navy from Nagasaki, Japan—"Pigeon English" is the language which is constantly in use in communicating with Chinese, both in business transactions and for all other purposes. It is said "pigeon" is the nearest approach a Chinaman can make to *business*, and that "Pigeon English" really means *business* English. It is quite puzzling to one not accustomed to hearing it, and one can not imagine how it was ever got up. Yet it is now a complete dialect, which one must learn before he can communicate with the Chinese merchants, etc. Most of the words are English, more or less distorted; a few, however, are Chinese Anglicized. For instance: you call on a lady and inquire of the Chinese servant, "Missee have got?" He will reply, if she is at home, "Missee hab got topside;" if asleep in the afternoon, "Missee hab got, makee sleepee." Not wishing to wake the lady, you turn away with, "Maskee, maskee, no makee bobbery," leave your card, and go. I send you "Excelsior" done into Pigeon English by some one whom I do not know, and illustrated by Lieutenant R. C. Hooker, of the flag-ship Piscataqua. I do not think there are any words which will bother you much, with the original in your mind; however, I will vocabularize a few:—*Chop chop*, "very fast;" *maskee*, "don't mind;" *chop b'long*, "of a kind;" *topside galah*, "excelsior (hurrah for topside)!" The Chinese always use *l* for *r*—thus, *lice* for "rice;" *loom* for "room;" *mi*, "I;" *chin chin*, "good-by" (used on meeting and parting, really meaning "worship," or "having a talk with the gods"); *Joss*, "gods;" *Joss pidgin man*, "priest."

EXCELSIOR.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!

His brow was sad; his eye, beneath,
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of that unknown tongue,
Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright;
Above the spectral glaciers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Excelsior!

"Try not the Pass!" the old man said;
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead;
The roaring torrent is deep and wide!"
And loud that clarion voice replied,
Excelsior!

"Oh, stay," the maiden said, "and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast!"
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh,
Excelsior!

"Beware the pine-tree's withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!"
This was the peasant's last good-night;
A voice replied, far up the height,
Excelsior!

At break of day, as heavenward
The pious monks of Saint Bernard
Uttered the oft-repeated prayer,
A voice cried through the startled air,
Excelsior!

A traveller, by the faithful hound,
Half buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!

TOPSIDE GALAH.

That nightee teem he come chop chop,
One young man walkee, no can stop;
Colo maskee, icee maskee;
He got flag; chop b'long welly cullo, see—
Topside Galah!

He too muchee solly; one piecee eye
Lookee sharp—so fashion—alla same mi;
He talkee largee, talkee stlong,
Too muchee cullo; alla same gong—
Topside Galah!

Inside any housee he can see light,
Any piecee loom got fire all light;
He look se plenty ice more high,
Inside he mouf he plenty, ely—
Topside Galah!

"No can walkee!" olo man speakee he;
"Bimeby lain come, no can see;
Hab got water, welly wide!"
Maskee, mi must go topside—
Topside Galah!

"Man-man," one galo talkee he:
"What for you go topside look-see?"
"Nother teem," he makee plenty cly,
Maskee, alla teem walkee plenty high—
Topside Galah!

"Take care that spllum tlee, young man,
Take care that icee!" he no man man.
That coolie chin-chin he good night;
He talkee, "mi can go all light"—
Topside Galah!

Joss pidgin man chop chop begin.
Morning teem that Joss chin chin,
No see any man, he plenty fear,
Cause some man talkee, he can hear—
Topside Galah!

Young man makee die: one largee dog see
Too muchee bobbery, findee he.
Hand too muchee colo, inside can stop
Alla same piecee fag, got cullo chop—
Topside Galah!

—The proposed Œcumenical Council has produced a curious movement among the Russian clergy. They propose to get up a counter demonstration to that preparing at Rome by having another council at St. Petersburg, attended by bishops of the Greek Church, and presided over by the Emperor. It is said that the Pope has made great efforts to induce the Government at St. Petersburg to send Russian bishops to Rome, but without success. Upon this the "Orthodox" clergy came forward with their plan for the Government holding a council of its own, but they were informed in reply that this could [illegible], as it would offend the Roman [illegible] empire.

[illegible]nce in St. Michael's Dum[illegible] B." cut by his hand in [illegible] sermonizing, has [illegible]ding did

Political.

—It is stated that the Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have accepted an invitation extended by the Republican State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, and that they will stump the State in compliance therewith during the latter part of the campaign.

—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which has been in session at Jacksonville, Ill., for the past few days, after several hours discussion on the matter, indorsed by a decided majority the action of the National Temperance Convention recently held in Chicago, in favor of a third political organization, the distinctive and most conspicuous principle of which shall be prohibition.

—It is not abusive of Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, to recall the remembrance that when Pennsylvania soldiers were in the field fighting for the restoration of the Union, he, in the Assembly at Harrisburg, steadily voted against them and their interests. For a like offense Heister Clymer was condemned to a private life. History *should* repeat itself.—*Ex.*

—Referring to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, which meets at Worcester tomorrow, the Boston *Traveller* states that it is expected to be well attended, as a lively time is looked for—quite a dramatic exhibition. Mr. Sumner will preside, and report says he will come down like a sledge hammer on the foreign policy of the administration. He thinks the administration's coquetting with Cuban insurgents is dangerous to our Alabama claims.

—A correspondent of the Athens (Tenn.) *Post* favors the election of ex-President Johnson to the United States Senate, but believes that if he should succeed it would be at the end of a long and bitter struggle. Therefore he suggests in lieu of Johnson's name that of Jordan Stokes. From appearances it seems more than likely that the selection will be made from the "other side of Jordan."

—In the event Mr. Johnson is a candidate the question of locality will probably be the most serious obstacle in the way of his success, as the custom has been generally to take one Senator from East Tennessee and one from beyond the Cumberland. There are occasions, however, when custom should not be inexorable, and if our memory is not at fault, once or twice in the history of the State Middle Tennessee has had both Senators. And it might perhaps with the same propriety be urged that a Democrat should be elected, because Governor Senter, Senator Brownlow, Secretary Fletcher, Superintendent Tipton, and so on are old line Whigs. While we are receiving so many editorial essays on defunct parties and dead issues, it is hardly worth while to be mouthing about old precedents and customs that prevailed before Young America was born. A half dozen gentlemen have been named for the Senatorship, either of whom would compare favorably with the ablest members of that body. But we believe, after some attention to the subject, that if left to the people four-fifths of them would declare a preference for Andrew Johnson. We speak, of course, of our own section. We don't pretend to know anything of the popular sentiment beyond that. — *From the Athens (Tenn.) Post (Democratic), Sept. 17.*

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

4 10t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD'S. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M, and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at 'Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:20 and 5:20 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars; the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION.

To change the place of voting in the Ninth Division of the Tenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Ninth division of the Tenth ward shall hereafter be at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Cherry streets, the place heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

9 22 1t

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of Timothy Clegg, Supervisor of the Twenty-first ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That James Clegg and William Dawson be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of Timothy Clegg, Supervisor of the Twenty-first ward; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the usual bond and warrant, and have judgment entered thereon.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

9 22 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Holding Elections in the Second Division of the Eighteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the elections in the Second division of the Eighteenth ward shall be held at the house of Augustus Ritter, No. 225 Richmond street, the place heretofore used being no longer available for election purposes.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

9 22 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Ninth Division of Eighteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding elections in the Ninth division of the Eighteenth ward be changed from the house of John Major, Hanover street, east of Frankford road, to the house of Adam Weber, southeast corner of Palmer and Belgrade streets, the former place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Att

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

An Important Document in Relation Thereto—The Subject Fully Considered at the Late Meeting of the Board of Trade.

The warehousing system of this country has for some years caused considerable discussion among our commercial men. At several of the recent meetings of the Board of Trade of this city, the subject was under discussion. At the meeting on Monday night, the special committee, consisting of George L. Buzby, Esq., and George N. Allen, Esq., appointed for the purpose, submitted a long report, from which the following has been abstracted—

It was a leading design of this system to make our great cities depots for the re-export of foreign goods which might be brought into this country. To effect this purpose, it facilitates their importation by the provision on the part of our Government of vast storage accommodations for them. It was also designed through its means to furnish our people with articles of foreign manufacture. It thus acts directly upon the manufacturing interests of the United States. Your committee propose to comment briefly upon these two points, in the order above stated.

According to a report submitted to Congress in 1868, "the warehouses were fully established in this country in 1850. The re-exports from them for that year amounted to $5,000,000. In 1860 the re-exports amounted to $6,500,000. Our total exports, foreign and domestic, in 1866 amounted to $650,000,000. The exports from our bonded warehouses for that year did not exceed $8,000,000—not two per cent. of the entire exports. According to the estimates of those best informed, the yearly exports from these warehouses do not exceed $9,000,000. The project of making the bonded warehouse the entrepot of a universal commerce has been found impracticable. The expense with which it is attended demands that it should be either materially modified or wholly abolished."

It was a vain conceit that this country could, in the comparative immaturity of her industrial pursuits, vie with foreign countries in the distribution of their wares among other nations. Great Britain, who for centuries has encouraged by appropriate legislation her manufacturing interests, and placed them upon so sure a foundation that they now defy competition, can afford to smile at our subordinate function of distributors of her wares. Our true policy never lay in building up a warehousing system for the benefit of foreigners, but in such legislation as should develop and perfect our own manufactures, until their acknowledged excellence should bring purchasers from every quarter to our doors.

The second point to be considered is the positive injury done to our domestic manufactures by this system. Under its provisions, foreign goods can be held in warehouse for an entire year without payment of duties, and for the extended period of three years, at the option of the holder, without incurring more than an addition of ten per cent. to the original charges. During one whole year the Government exacts no interest on unpaid duties, making thus a handsome donation to the importer of foreign goods to assist him in competing with our own manufacturers. In short, the Government furnishes im gratuitously with capital for the transaction of his business. About half of all the goods imported are entered for warehousing. In 1867 duties were paid on $127,541,016 of merchandise; there were warehoused $110,756,939, or about 46½ per cent. of the entire imports into the city of New York for that year.

For the first three months of 1868 the values were as follows:—

Entered and duties paid	$30,241,493
Entered and warehoused	28,357,459

or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole.

To estimate properly the excessive generosity of our Government in its concessions to foreign interests, we must consider the proportion that the amount of duties bears to the value of the merchandise on which they are levied. There were in warehouse:—

April 30, '67,	$26,802,553	duties chargeable, $13,400,000
July 1, "	32,021,303	" 16,000,000
Jan'y 1, '68,	31,491,824	" 15,250,000

From this table we learn that the duties chargeable amount to fifty per cent. of the values remaining in warehouse. During 1868 there was an average value of $43,000,000 of imported commodities constantly in warehouse. As just exhibited, the half of this amount will give us the total of chargeable duties, say $21,500,000. Interest at six per cent. on this sum gives $1,290,000 as the value of the donation bestowed in 1868 by our too liberal Government upon foreign manufacturers and producers.

The foreigner and his representative on this side of the Atlantic enjoy a large immunity from rent and store expenses, as compared with those borne by a regular American importer. This fact, in connection with the saving of interest just named, enables them to drive the latter from the field. The people of this country are taxed to furnish to strangers conveniences injurious to themselves; for of the gross amount of merchandise in the bonded warehouses, the portion competing with the products of our own people is a very large one. Careful investigation has revealed the fact that there is a perpetual reserve of more than $20,000,000 in value of competing goods. These are piled upon the edge of the market, ready to burst upon it and derange prices at any time.

It appears, therefore, that the warehousing system, in effect, offers a premium upon foreign manufactures, and thus militates against our own. As we see no reason why our Government should continue to support a policy injurious to its own citizens, your committee recommend the passage of the following law by Congress:—

That upon the withdrawal of any goods, wares, or merchandise for consumption, there shall be paid by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in addition to the proper duties or charges, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of the duties upon such goods, wares, or merchandise from the time of the entry of such goods for warehousing until the withdrawal of the same for consumption. Such interest to be paid in the same denomination as duties are payable.

The report was debated at length.

In opposition to it several of the speakers contended that this proposition was in effect an increase incidentally of the tariff upon imported goods *pro tanto*, and that in the interest of Pennsylvania industry, at the present time seriously threatened by free trade combinations, commanding unlimited amounts of money, and enlisting much ability in a concentrated attack upon the whole system and policy of protective duties, the Board of Trade of Philadelphia should be very cautious not to take any position which should alienate the commercial importing class from its support by a proposition tending to restrict commerce and deprive it of those facilities which seem to be the natural and indispensable requirements of modern commercial expansion.

The subject was finally postponed until the next meeting.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the residents of the Ninth precinct of the First ward were aroused by the summons of a heavy rattle, accompanied by the discharge of a double-barrelled gun, and cries of "fire" proceeding from the residence of a family named Karscher, No. 1626 South Sixth street. The family being about to remove, had packed up most of their valuables overnight, and slept temporarily in the lower story. Aroused by a heavy smoke soon after 1 o'clock, Mr. Karscher went up stairs, and it is alleged saw two men leaping from a shed in the rear of the house, upon whom he fired, but without effect. Both rooms in the second-story were on fire, the bedding having been saturated with some inflammable substance, but the flames were soon extinguished by the aid of adjoining residents. This is the third attempt within two months to fire the same premises, and one of Mr. Karscher's children is quite ill from fright on the last occasion.

A HOMICIDE—A YOUNG MAN DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FIGHT.—On Saturday night Frank Arnholt, a young man residing at No. 1235 Girard avenue, while passing Broad and Poplar streets, was attacked by a party of men and struck once or twice. The crowd left him and went into Girard avenue. He followed them, and on arriving near Thirteenth street he got into a dispute with them and clinched with one. Another struck him on the head with a brick. He fell to the pavement, and regaining his feet, followed them, though after going a short distance he sank to the sidewalk from the loss of blood. He was picked up and taken to a neighboring drug-store, from whence he was conveyed to the St. Joseph's Hospital. There his wound was attended to, and on Monday he was taken to his home, where he remained until this morning, when he died. Two men have been taken into custody on the charge of being implicated in the assault, and they have been held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

IN THE PEACH MARKET this morning we observe that prices are without change, but all good stock is purchased greedily for Boston and New York. More activity is manifest in all descriptions. About 15,000 baskets arrived this morning on Delaware avenue, as follows:—

Propeller—Diamond State, from Sassafras river, Md., with 4350 baskets.

Steamer—Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 3800 baskets.

Barges—Daylight and David and Lucy, from Odessa, Del., with 3324 baskets; and Alice and Linda, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md., with 1786 baskets.

Sloops—Active, from Liston Tree Farm, Del., with [illegible] baskets; and Rebecca Stevenson, from Odessa, Del., with 1070 baskets.

ROBBERY.—[illegible] of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at the [illegible] time during last night the office drawer forced open. [illegible] broken into and the money-[illegible] about three dollars in [illegible]rency and a gold pen.

THE BROOKS CASE.

A Statement by Detective Brooks—His Own Version of the Infamous Assault upon Him—Another Hearing of the Accused.

Hamilton and Atwell Committed for a Further Hearing, Eagan Held in $5000 Bail, and Keenan and Stockton Discharged.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, Thomas W. Eagen, Robert H. Hamilton, John Keenan, John Stockton, and James Atwell had a further hearing on the charge of being concerned in the murderous assault upon Revenue Detective Brooks. The accused appeared, together with their counsel.

The first witness called was Dr. Wier Mitchell. His testimony was as follows:—

Dr. Wier Mitchell sworn—Mr. Brooks is doing very well, but I do not think him out of danger; nor is he in a condition to leave the house to appear as a witness.

Cross-examined—I do not consider him out of danger, but I think him in a fair way of recovery; I think he will be able to be about in a couple of weeks or so.

Upon a further examination of the Doctor, he said that he believed Mr. Brooks could safely answer any questions that might be put to him.

Several other witnesses were examined, when Mr. Hagert said that he had no other testimony to offer, except Mr. Brooks' own, and he was ready to meet the counsel at any time to go to the residence of Mr. Brooks and take his statement.

It was finally agreed to take the statement of Mr. Brooks at 11 o'clock this morning, and to have the final hearing at the Central Station at 12 o'clock.

All the accused were admitted to bail but Hamilton and Atwell.

Hearing at Mr. Brooks' House.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Mayor Fox, United States District Attorney A. H. Smith, Assistant District Attorney H. S. Hagert, Alderman Kerr, Messrs. Cassidy, Mann, O'Neill, and Brinckley, the counsel for the prisoners, and the prisoners repaired to the residence of Mr. Brooks, on Fourth street, above Spruce, where the testimony of the injured man was taken. He was lying in bed and appeared to be very weak. In giving his testimony he was frequently compelled to stop and gather strength before continuing.

MR. BROOKS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Brooks was then sworn by Alderman Kerr, after which he gave the following testimony, the questions being asked by Mr. Hagert:—

Q. Mr. Brooks, you are a detective officer of the Revenue Department? A. I am.

Q. You were shot upon Monday, the 6th of September? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what hour? A. Between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Q. Where? A. In the store of Keenan, Son & Co., No. 112 North Front street.

Q. What took you there? A. I went in the discharge of my duty to examine the wholesale liquor dealer's book there.

Q. Did you go there by appointment with anybody? A. I went there by previous announcement.

Q. Had you been there on previous occasions on the same errand? A. I had been there a number of times since August 18, and on the Saturday previous to the shooting.

Q. Whom did you see on the Saturday previous? A. A young boy, son of John Keenan; I understand his name is Julian.

Q. Had you told anybody of the visit? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you advise anybody that you intended to go, or informed anybody? A. I think I intimated to Washington Horter, on Front street, after examining his book and seeing entries there, that I should follow the matter up; there were entries of sales made by J. R. Keenan to Washington Horter; that was on Saturday morning; I took these entries down, and then went from there to Mr. Keenan's store, calling on the way at several other stores.

Q. Did you inform young Mr. Keenan that you would come again? A. I did; but I don't think that I said when; that is the term I usually use.

Q. Did you see Mr. John Keenan before you went to the store on Monday? A. I did.

Q. Had you any conversation with him? Mr. Brooks replied to this that he had; that he told Keenan that he had been at the store, etc., and that his (Keenan's) book was not there, and then continued:—

"John, there will be no trouble if that book is kept right, and you conduct your business the same as other wholesale dealers do."

The two men separated, Mr. Brooks afterwards going to Mr Keenan's store, arriving there between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Q. Tell what occurred when you got in there? A. When I got in there the boy Keenan was alone in the place at the far end; as I approached the office he got up and went to the drawer, and took out the book, and put it on the desk for me; I at once opened the book, and commenced comparing the entries that I had takken from Washington Horter's book with those on Keenan's book, and ticked them off, and noted the errors; as I was doing it, when about half-way through, three men came into the store and walked up near to the office, where young Keenan met them; and I heard them ask "Is Mr. Keenan in?" "I did not hear any reply, but turned to my work; one man stood with his back towards me, dressed, I think, in light clothing; two men stood facing each other, so that I saw the profiles of their countenances; I turned immediately to my work, paying no further attention to them, and was just commencing to transcribe the entries in full on my book, when, without having heard any one near me, I heard an explosion and felt my back struck as by a blunt instrument; I then turned suddenly and looked; the man was just darting out of the office door; here is an office, and there is a partition, right through the store, a glass partition, and the man who had fired the pistol was just darting out the office door, and in his hurry he seemed to strike against the right hand man, and the left hand man stooped with his face towards me, and having a blackjack in his hand; I could see the loop hanging down; at least I think I could; he let fly at me, striking me a glancing blow on the temple; and whether I was confused I can't say, but I can't recollect anything until I got to the door of the store; when I saw Tim McGuire, a distiller, at the corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, looking in, and I recollect at that time I was tugging with my pistol to get it out; the hammer was caught in the lining of my pocket; and as I turned running up the sidewalk, tugging at my pistol, I saw the last man get into the carriage; the carriage was going off at full speed, and this man had great difficulty in holding on to get into it; the door was open, and he was struggling to get up the steps; by the time I had got my pistol out the door was closed, and the carriage was between rows of horses and wagons, and there were a great many people on the street, and I don't know but I ran yelling, "Stop them! I'm shot!" I recollect that I got as far as Martin's store, and the blood got choking me so that I had to stop.

Q. Had you any previous acquaintance with any of the three men you saw in the store on that day? A. I might have had with the man whose back was towards me, and of course I couldn't identify him; but I don't think I had with the other two.

Q. Do you know Mr. Stockton, one of these defendants?

(Mr. Stockton, present in the room, stands up before Brooks.)

A. I have seen that gentleman, but I can't tell where; I certainly never had any particular conversation with him; no, sir; certainly never had any difficulty with him—none.

Q. Eagan you knew, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. Atwell you also know? A. Yes.

Q. Where had you met Mr. Eagan? A. I had met him at Mr. Keenan's store several times.

Q. Mr. Atwell's distillery you had seized? A. I had caused it to be seized, sir.

Q. Had you in the month of August made a seizure of four barrels of whisky in Mr. Keenan's store? A. Yes; on the 18th of August.

Mr. Brooks then testified that he had had conversations with Mr. Keenan in regard to certain whiskies and the loose conduct of his business; that Keenan at first said he was going to do better in the future, but on a subsequent occasion "he was a changed man," and, saying that he had taken legal advice, defied Mr. Brooks.

In relation to the reception of threats and warnings, Mr. Brooks testified that it was an ordinary thing prior to the attack upon him.

After answering several unimportant questions of counsel, the hearing was closed, and the visitors retired.

The Hearing at the Central Station.

At 12 o'clock the prisoners, accompanied by their counsel, assembled in the main room at the Central Station to await the decision of the magistrate.

Mr. Hagert stated that he desired to examine Dr. Mitchell and Police Sergeant Duffy.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell called—Mr. Brooks is still in danger.

No cross-examination.

Sergeant John Duffy sworn—I arrested Robert Hamilton on last Monday night two weeks ago while standing on Fifth street, below Christian (blue coat shown); have seen it, or one like it, on Hamilton; I gave the coat to his mother, who went away with it and the shirt; he put it in a carriage, and we brought it to the Central Station, and left it in the Chief's room; this coat resembles the one I took off of him; I did not put a private mark on it.

Cross-examined—When I saw him first he had a dark coat on.

Re-examined—The lieutenant and I brought the prisoner to the Central; Hamilton's brother drove the carriage in which the coat was brought up.

Mr. Hagert stated that he had no further testimony to offer, and he asked, in consideration of the danger of Mr. Brooks, to hold Robert Hamilton, James Atwell, and John Keeman to await the result of the injuries sustained by Mr. Brooks; the former as principal and the other two as accessaries before the fact. As to Messrs. Eagan and Stockton, while he saw no testimony on which he could ask a binding over as accessaries, yet there was a crime known to the law for which he would ask that they be held. It was in evidence that both of them were aware of the intention to take Mr. Brooks' life. This Mr. Hagert conceived to be a misdemeaner in concealing a felony.

Messrs. Mann, O'Neill, Cassidy, and Brinckley, then spoke in behalf of the prisoners. Mr. Cassidy, in the course of his remarks, said with reference to the case of Hamilton, that his defense was so overwhelming that when his case is made public those engaged in detecting the perpetrators of the outrage would be brought to shame and the blush.

Mr. Hagert closed for the Commonwealth, when Alderman Kerr decided to discharge Keenan and Stockton, to hold Eagan in $5000 bail, and to commit Messrs. Atwell and Hamilton for a further hearing on the 29th instant.

POLITICAL.

The Two Days That Remain—A Democratic Candidate in Trouble—A Lieutenant of Police Bound Over—The Police and the Metropolitan Bill.

We were led into an error yesterday, which is calculated to mislead those who have not had their names placed on the assessors' list. We stated that two days still remained for that purpose. Our attention has been called to the sections of the Registry act which bear upon this subject.

By the 31st section of the act, the canvassers meet on the tenth day before the election (Saturday, October 2) to register those who can produce a tax receipt and those intending to vote on age.

By the 36th section, they meet on the eighth day before the election (Monday, October 4) to strike off the names of persons not entitled to vote. So it will be seen that no names can be added after the 2d of October.

Already many arrests have been made of persons who are charged with various offenses committed on the last day of the assessment at the various headquarters. This afternoon Charles S. Gray, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Eleventh district, will be before Alderman Beitler on the following affidavit:—

City and County of Philadelphia, ss.—Joseph R. Ash being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he resides at No. 1111 Charlotte street, Sixteenth ward; that on the afternoon of September 20, 1869, at the place of holding the extra assessment of the Sixteenth ward, a man, giving his name as James Smith, attempted, by false representation, to have his name placed on the extra assessment lists of said ward, falsely representing himself as residing at No. 529 Poplar street, in said ward; and, on vouchers being required, one Charles S. Gray, for the purpose of aiding and abetting said Smith in said false representations and attempt, offered to vouch for said Smith, and swear for his residence, knowing as he said that Smith resided at No. 529 Poplar street, and asking other persons to step forward and swear also. The house No. 529 Poplar street is occupied by Charles J. Bower, and said person giving the name of Smith does not reside there. JOSEPH R. ASH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September A. D. 1869. DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

Lieutenant Haggerty, of the Third district police, has been held by Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of dragging Harry C. Thompson, a citizen of the Fifth ward, from the line formed in front of the assessors' headquarters at Fourth and Spruce streets.

Policeman Pidgeon, of the Fourth district, will be before Alderman Beitler this afternoon for violently assaulting Mr. Start, a member of the Sixth Ward Executive Committee, while in the room where the assessments were being made for the ward. A warrant had been issued for this beautiful preserver of the peace, and in accordance with custom, it was shown to the Chief of Police, but the policeman did not put in his appearance at the hour agreed upon this morning. The warrant was then served upon the derelict functionary.

A morning contemporary, in addition to the above charges, stated that Mr. Pidgeon, some time ago, was arrested for rioting on the cars, was imprisoned in New Jersey, and subsequently pardoned. This should be sufficient for an investigation by Mayor Fox's police-court.

A number of country members of the Legislature were seen on the streets this morning, and this fact has given rise to a number of rumors, one of which, and the one which seems to be generally credited, is that it is in relation to the defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill last winter. Madame Rumor also states that an assessment has been made on the police force for election and *other purposes*, and many believe that the *other purposes* include the "divvy" on the Police bill.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED AT RIVERSIDE, N. J.—Yesterday morning a most disgraceful riot occurred at Riverside, N. J., among a gang of roughs, almost all of them belonging to Camden, N. J. It appears that the picnic of the "Lady Masons" of the last named place proceeded to Riverside. At an early hour in the day a fight occurred at Miller's Garden, when one or two persons were shamefully beaten. In the afternoon the crowd adjourned to the Riverside Hotel, kept by Nathan Reed, at which place there was another disturbance, during which pistols, knives, stones, and clubs were used quite freely, injuring three persons. William Gallagher, one of the crowd, was shot in the leg and was carried to Delanco, where his wound was dressed. John Gallagher, the ringleader of the ruffians, was arrested by Isaac Rullens, and sent to the Mount Holly jail. Mr. Hullens was violently assaulted, and was compelled to exhibit his revolver in self-defense. So far as we can learn, four persons were injured by gunshot wounds. Franz Spiegelberg received a terrible wound in the back, inflicted by a dirk knife in the hands of one of the crowd. Several of the citizens of Riverside were badly beaten. Warrants have been issued for a number of those engaged in the riot, and also for Nathan Reed, proprietor of the Riverside Hotel.

A PORTRAIT OF JUDGE ALLISON.—A number of prominent members of the Bar have taken measures, by subscribing to a fund, to purchase a beautiful oil painting of Hon. Joseph Allison, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, painted by Carl Lindeman, and which is now temporarily on exhibition at Bailey & Co.'s, Twelfth and Chesnut streets. It is to be placed permanently in the Bar Library, and is, as a work of art, worthy of the highest commendation for truthfulness and artistic execution.

DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—Yesterday the carriage of a fire company, during the alarm at 2 o'clock, was run upon the pavement in Vine street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and the carriage was run over a pile of watermelons which were lying in front of the grocery store at Thirteenth street.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Charles Matthews has been arrested by the Twelfth district police on a charge of having entered the "Bon Ton" saloon, on Eleventh street, below Girard avenue, and committing a robbery. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

FIREMEN ON A TRIP.—The Assistance Engine Company have fully completed their arrangements for an extended tour through New Jersey, New York, and the New England States. They start on Monday next, and will be absent about one week.

RUN OVER.—At seven o'clock this morning, Magdalena Oldhouse, aged 45 years, was run over by a peach wagon at Sixth and Arch streets, and had an arm broken. She was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Thomas Wright, at Thirteenth and Federal streets, was entered at an early hour this morning through the front transom, and $9 was taken from the till.

DROWNED.—William McNeely, aged ten years, fell into the Delaware yesterday at Vine street, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

CADET APPOINTED.—Charles McCartney has been appointed a cadet at Annapolis Naval School, on the nomination of Hon. Leonard Myers.

CASUALTY.—William O'Donnel sustained serious injuries yesterday by being crushed at Arch street wharf, on the Schuylkill, by a derrick falling on him.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STYLE WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ROSE PINK.
CALL AND EXAMINE SAMPLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwf6m PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

Great Earthquake Shocks in the South American Republics—Ravages of the Yellow Fever—Imprisonment of Conspirators.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Commercial Depression in Panama.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The steamship Arizona has arrived, bringing Panama dates to the 13th instant. The commercial depression continues at Panama.

Conspirators Imprisoned.

Seven persons were imprisoned on the 11th for fomenting a conspiracy in favor of Mosquera.

Earthquake Shocks.

Several earthquake shocks took place along the Chilian coast on the 15th of August. At Arica the shock was terribly severe at half past 4 A. M. At 5 o'clock a third. Both of the latter were much lighter than the preceding one.

One account says that in Arica there were no less than forty earthquakes on the 19th, all more or less strong. The people, dreaming another sea inundation, had completely deserted the place, taking refuge in Tacna and elsewhere. In Iquique a very strong earthquake shock was felt early in the morning of the 15th, causing the inhabitants to desert their beds and take to the surrounding pampas.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever had again made its appearance at Piraqua and Megellons.

Similar reports of movements of the earth have been received from Tacua and Arequipa.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Correction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An erroneously published San Francisco telegram yesterday should read as follows:—The Pacific Express Company commence business Oct. 1. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad have notified Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Union Express Company that they will not carry the fast freight of the latter companies after that date.

Cut His Wife's Throat!

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Daniel McNamarra, an ex-policeman of Jersey City, cut his wife's throat last night while laboring under a fit of insanity. She will die. He has been arrested.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton heavy; sales of 800 bales at 28¾c. Flour declining and 5@10c. lower; sales of 6500 barrels State at $6@6·70; Ohio at $6·20@6·75; Western at $5·80@6·90; Southern at $6·45@10·50; and California at $6·50@8·25. Wheat steady; sales of 41,000 bushels winter red Western at $1·50@1·54. Corn firmer; sales of 42,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1·08@1·13. Oats advancing and 1@2c. higher; sales of 31,000 bushels State at 68c.; new Southern and Western at 66@67c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, $31·75. Lard dull; tierces, 18¼@18¾c. for steam-rendered. Whisky quiet; Western, $1·16.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Stocks excited. Money tight at 7 per cent. Gold, 137½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121¾; do. 1864, do., 120¼; do. 1865, do., 120¾; do. do., new, 118¾; do. 1867, 118¾; do. 1868, 118¾; 10-40s, 109½; Canton Company, 49; Michigan Central, 138; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Serious Affray on Shipboard.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A disturbance occurred last night on board the British ship Alexandria while the vessel was proceeding to sea, bound for Liverpool. Captain Brown, master, and Alexander Wilson, mate, in attempting to quell the fracas, were severely stabbed by one of the crew, named John Kelly. John Halligan and Michael Shanahan, the principal leaders, were brought to this city for trial.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire in the Oil Regions.

OIL CITY, Sept. 22.—A large fire at the Standard Oil Works, near Pittsburg, commenced about 9·30 A. M., and is still raging. All efforts to extinguish the flames have been fruitless, and it is thought that the entire works will be destroyed. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

FROM EUROPE.

By Anglo-American Cable.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22—3·30 P. M.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at 87½@87¾.

PARIS, Sept. 22—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 82c.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour quiet and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7. Wheat dull and lower at $1·50@1·55 for prime red. Corn dull; common white, $1·25@1·30. Oats, 60@63c. Mess Pork dull at $33@33·50. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½@16¾c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky, $1·15@1·15½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The stock market is terribly excited. New York Central fell from 196@177, then rallied to 190. We are unable to give Virginias and Missouris on account of the excitement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 1f Secretary and Treasurer.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price system, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT K. MILLER.
9 22 1t*

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

PATTERNS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PAPER PATTERNS
OF
LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.
J. G. MAXWELL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets,
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PAPER PATTERN AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
Will open to-day with an entirely new assortment of
TRIMMED PATTERNS,
In all the latest styles of
REDINGOTES, NEGLIGEE WRAPS, JACKETS, TRAINED AND STREET DRESSES,
PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS OF GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS.
Catalogues of styles now ready for distribution.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
In all its branches, and particular attention paid to cutting and basting material at short notice.
A full line of all novelties in Trimmings and Buttons. 9 22 4t

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Pluck of Spain—England Thinks it True Valor, and not Bravado—She will not Part with Cuba—Sickles' Note Withdrawn.

FROM EUROPE.

Spanish Patriotism.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times* this morning says the Spanish have found their advantage in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They meet the imagined affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves.

Minister Sickles

is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings, and has requested further instructions, and pending a reply from Washington, he desired to withdraw his note. If this is actually the position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness, which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado.

She has declared that, if driven to extremity, she will fight, and no doubt she will. For her to gain advantage by doing so, is out of the question; but, as matters stand, she would lose less by war than her adversary. America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous and partial terms. The people and Government of Spain have resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle, and the contest could only result in the downfall of Cuba, coupled with other but slighter causes. Sickles expected no such resistance to his note. Possibly in the face of such opposition, his proceedings may be repudiated by his Government, he having exceeded his instructions.

Treaty of Commerce.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The treaty of commerce between England and Spain will soon be completed. The first subject of discussion before the Cortes on reassembling will be the choice of a King. Of the candidates thus far suggested, the King of Portugal seems to be the favorite.

Commemorative Banquet.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A banquet and fete were given in this city yesterday, in commemoration of September 21, 1792.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of President Grant and Family.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Grant and family reached the White House between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. Soon after his arrival he was waited on by Secretary Cox and Attorney-General Hoar, who had short interviews with him, after which the President, accompanied by General Porter, Private Secretary, left for the State Department to consult with Secretary Fish.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Outrage on a Colored Man.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—John Kelso and William Master, who hung a colored man named Henry Sampler up by the thumbs, have been held in five thousand dollars each for trial before the United States District Court.

George Peabody

met the Trustees of the Peabody Institute in the Institute to-day, and had a long conference. His health is improving.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—The convention met at Weiting Hall. S. J. Tilden called the convention to order and made an address of considerable length, criticizing the administration of Grant, his journeyings around the country, the treatment of the South, the fifteenth amendment, and strongly condemning the proposition to make voters without regard to race or color.

The Gold Room.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The gold room was the scene of considerable animation to-day. There were heavy and continued sales, chiefly for bear account. The rate, however, remained steady at 137⅜@137¾. Governments heavy and lower.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 N Pa 6s..55&1.	87¾	100 sh Read R..b30.	47⅜
$10000 Leh V new bs.		100 do...b5&1.	47⅜
Cp.2d.	94	100 do....b30.	47⅜
5 sh Mor Cl....2d.	30	100 do....b30.	47⅜
100 sh O C & A R..b5.	39½	300 do....2d.	47 3-16
35 sh Leh Val R..s3.	56¼	100 do....2d.	47 3-16
10 do.....	56¼	100 do....2d&1.	47 3-16
35 sh Penna R...c.	56¼	100 do.....	2d. 47⅛
3 sh Harrisburg R	55	100 do...b5&1.	47⅛
100 sh Reading..b60.	47⅜	500 do.....	b4. 47⅛
300 do.....1s.	47⅛	200 do.....	47 3-16
300 do.....1s.	47 1-16	200 do.	s60 wn. 47 3-16
200 do.....	47 1-16	100 do...rg.	&1. 47 3-16
100 do...b5&1.	47 3-16	100 do....	b30. 47 3-16

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New...101		48 sh Penna RR..	56¾
$300 do ...New. 101		100 do.....	85. 56¾
$1400 do...New. 101		8 sh Leh Val R.	56¾
5 sh Cam & Am R.	120¼	88 do,...1s.	b3. 56¾
300 sh New Creek..	56	100 sh Read.	s30 wn. 47 3-16
50 sh 2d & 3d St...	45	100 do.....	47 3-16
12 do.....	b3. 45	200 do....	b10. 47 3-16

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm3 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 3, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.
Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 3, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

A GOOD PURCHASE.—THE RIGHT, recipe, and full ownership of a staple proprietary article, quick and lively each spring in American markets and just well entering other territory, is offered for sale if negotiated for within a few weeks. It has been advertised effectively many thousand dollars during the past five or six seasons. Recent investigations have developed an improvement in manufacture much reducing cost of production while ef